FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — French jets flew reconnaissance missions over the mountains above Beirut early 9 September to locate artillery positions firing on French troops, AFP reported. Earlier, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt had denied that PSP forces were shelling French positions and claimed that Phalangist forces were trying to involve the multinational forces in the Ash-Shuf fighting, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Despite an earlier announcement by Junblatt that Druze forces would stop firing on the multinational forces, intensified shelling of U.S. Marine positions at Beirut airport again prompted U.S. ships to fire on the PSP and Syrian artillery positions, Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios said.

As Syrian forces continued to shell Beirut, the Lebanese Army finally gained control of the southern suburbs after clashes with PSP and Amal Movement forces, Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Army General Ibrahim Tannus ordered all reservists under the rank of major to report for active duty 12-14 September, Voice of Lebanon reported. An Army Command statement broadcast by Beirut radio earlier had claimed the Army was in complete control of Phalangist barracks and positions near 'Alayh. Nevertheless, Voice of Lebanon reports noted that PSP-Syrian forces continued to shell Army positions there throughout the day. After a day during which a PSP source cited by Damascus radio claimed that Phalangists had massacred people in 'Bayh and PSP forces clashed with Army and Phalangist forces in the Ash-Shuf, Walid Junblatt, in remarks cited by Radio Free Lebanon, again rejected all proposals for a cease-fire before the Army and Phalangist forces withdraw from the mountain.

In another development, Israel warned the warring sides against harming the thousands of Christian refugees in Dayr al-Qamar, Jeruaslem radio disclosed. Red Cross convoys have been prevented from reaching the town because of continued intensive shelling by PSP-Syrian-Palestinian forces, according to Beirut radio.

Despite "peripheral differences" between the PLO and Syria, the PLO will not stand idly by before U.S. "aggression" against Syria or any other forces "legitimately in Lebanon," PLO deputy commander Khalil al-Wazir told subordinates in remarks cited by north Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. Al-Wazir also decided to "activate" the role of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces, the radio said.

Druze militia representatives told Israeli Druze that no Syrian or PLO soldiers are fighting in the mountain clashes, according to Jerusalem radio. In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* cited by Radio Monte Carlo, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas also denied Syrian participation in the fighting but stated that the Syrian Army will help Lebanese "opposition" forces if requested.

Political Developments — Presidential envoy Robert McFarlane briefed President Amin al-Jumayyil and other officials on the results of his talks in Damascus, Beirut radio reported. A Lebanese envoy had also met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Walid Junblatt in Damascus earlier for talks, Amman radio disclosed.

Cabinet Meeting — After expressing surprise at the Saudi freeze on its mediation efforts between Lebanon and Syria, the Cabinet again called for an immediate cease-fire between all factions and emphasized that the Lebanese Army is the "inevitable substitute" for all armed groups in all areas, according to Beirut radio.

Saudi Mediation — Soon after Saudi Arabia announced that it had decided to "freeze" its mediation efforts between Lebanon and Syria, Prince Bandar arrived back in Damascus for fresh talks with President al-Asad, Damascus radio announced.

PLO Affairs

The Geneva UN Conference on Palestine issued a statement, broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, advocating PLO participation in the Middle East peace process as an equal partner and stressed the need to end Israeli "occupation" of Arab territories as well as Jerusalem. The conference also supported an international Middle East peace conference to discuss possible solutions, including the formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Syria

Syrian forces recently executed over 200 people in the Palmyra military prison, including 20 Fatah loyalists, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Israel

The Likud will continue to follow Prime Minister Begin's policies if asked to form a new government, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem radio, although some changes will be made. Asked about his former opposition to the Camp David accords, Shamir stressed that the government will have to "exert every effort" to ensure the continuation and implementation of the accords.

Libya-Chad

Chadian radio accused France of "plotting" to partition Chad with Libya by keeping French forces out of the recent fighting, according to AFP.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq will be "forced" to retaliate against an Iranian city if Iran bombs an Iraqi border town, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi planes had attacked Marivan and the surrounding area 7 September, IRNA reported.

Iran

Saudi Pilgrimage Dispute — Saudi security forces have taken a more rational attitude toward Iranian pilgrims this year, according to IRNA. Reports that Saudi police had beaten Iranian pilgrims arrested earlier in the week were not true, IRNA added. Meanwhile, Saudi Pilgrimage and Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi told pilgrimage leader Musavi Kho'ini that all efforts will be made to provide everything required for the pilgrims and to solve any problems, IRNA said.

Operation Against Opposition Groups — Some 90 armed antigovernment "assailants" were killed, wounded, or captured during operations to purge Kordestan and West Azarbayjan of "counterrevolutionaries and rebels," according to a Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters communique broadcast by Tehran radio.

Khomeyni Cancels Appointments — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has canceled all appointments 10-18 September, Tehran radio announced.

Pakistan

The situation in Sind Province is fully under control although Pakistan People's Party leaders and members of the MRD are still stirring up trouble in a few rural areas, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told journalists in remarks reported by the UAE paper *Khaleej Times*. Meanwhile , police and antigovernment demonstrators clashed for the first time in the Punjab capital of Lahore as the civil disobedience campaign continued in Sind Province, AFP reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO To 'Reactivate' Joint Forces in Lebanon

NC081704 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, Sep 8 (AFP) — Citing the threat of "American aggression," the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has decided to reactivate the role of the "joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces" in Lebanon, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said today. "A series of measures and dispositions aimed at reactivating the role of these joint forces in the Al-Biqa', northern Lebanon, and the Lebanese mountains was decided by PLO superior officers meeting in the Al-Biqa' last night under the chairmanship of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]," the dispatch said.

"The Palestinian revolution will not sit back with arms folded in the face of a potential American aggression against Syria or the patriotic forces operating in Lebanon, whatever the secondary differences between us," Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Palestinian forces, was quoted by WAFA as having said.

The agency added that last night's meeting was devoted to "the American Administration's dangerous escalation, expressed by the warning officially given to Syria by Washington, encompassing a direct military threat," WAFA said.

PFLP Official Demands U.S. Pullout From Lebanon

NC061640 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, Sep 6 (AFP) — 'Ali Mustafa, deputy secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called here today for the withdrawal of the U.S. contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The Americans were in Lebanon for "aggressive reasons", Mr Mustafa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Two U.S. Marines were killed in the Beirut region early today, bringing to five the number of American soldiers killed while on mission with the multinational force.

"The United States has a choice between two alternatives — either withdraw their forces and rapidly evacuate Lebanese territory, or get bogged down in a new Vietnam-type experience," Mr Mustafa said. He added that the fate of the other contingents with the multinational force — the French, Italian and British — should be decided by "Lebanese patriots."

He denied that "any Syrian or Palestinian organization" was taking part in fighting in the Lebanese mountains between Druze and Christian militia and Lebanese Army troops. Christian Phalangist accusations of Syrians and Palestinians battling alongside Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces were "only attempts to ditch their responsibility for the current crisis," he said. Mr Mustafa said the Palestinians limited themselves to political support for the opposition Lebanese National Salvation Front. "At the same time, we cooperate fully with all patriotic forces in favor of the liberation of Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation," he said.

Discussing recent fighting in the Al-Biqa' valley in central Lebanon between rival factions of Fatah, the main PLO group, Mr Mustafa said the clashes were not significant.

He said the Fatah Central Committee should "take seriously" proposals made by a PLO Central Council commission to end the strife. The commission met here recently with Fatah dissidents and forces loyal to the PLO and Fatah leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Hani al-Hasan Calls for Syrian Military Role

GF081721 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Answering a question from the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, about the stand of Fatah and the Palestinian revolution regarding the current events in Lebanon, Brother Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, stressed that the Palestinian revolution's military leaders have put forth plans in order to confront the moves of the isolationist and Zionist forces in coordination with the Lebanese National Movement. Brother al-Hasan added: The Arab region today is passing through a critical stage. Syria and the PLO are particularly subjected to serious conspiracies that will become even clearer as time passes by. Therefore, I appeal to the Syrian leadership to permit a military role through the military command of the Syrian Army that is steadfast in the face of the invading Israeli forces in Al-Biqa'.

Baghdad VOP: Phalangists 'To Be Extinguished'

JN082109 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Following the defeats of the Phalangist militias by Lebanese National Movement fighters during fierce battles in various areas in the mountain region — and more specifically, in the city of Bhamdun — in an attempt to justify their failure and defeats, the Phalangist militia command claimed that the Lebanese National Movement fighters' success in removing the Phalangist militias from and then occupying their positions and completely controlling the city of Bhamdun and the neighboring areas was due to the effective participation by Palestinian fighters. The Phalangists also claimed that these forces could not have acheived such military successes without this Palestinian participation. The Phalangist command did not stop at these claims, but went so far as to officially request aid and support for its militias from the military command in order to preserve its remaining positions.

While we in the Palestinian revolution we are proud of the brilliant successes of the Lebanese National and Progressive Movement forces in the mountain and elsewhere against the isolationist forces, especially the Phalangist militias, and while we declare our support with all of our capabilities in fighting in one trench against all enemies and agents, we affirm that the

forces of the Lebanese National Movement have a high standard of fighting ability and experience that enabled them to courageously fight all of the battles in Bhamdun and the neighboring areas, to impose full control on these areas, and to expel all of the isolationists as well as their allies and supporters. This is known to the Phalangist command, and this is what is being confirmed on the battlefield through the Lebanese National Movement fighters' successful attacks against the Phalangist militias and the factional Lebanese Army on several axes leading to Beirut.

All the Phalangist command's cries for help from the Zionist enemy and the factional Lebanese Army will achieve nothing, because all these forces combined participated in the attacks launched by the heroes of the Lebanese National Movement against Bhamdun. They failed to counter these attacks, which resulted in favor of the Lebanese National Movement.

There is no doubt that these forces cannot claim that they did not participate in the fighting in Bhamdun. The bodies of the Phalangists, Lebanese Army men, and foreign mercenaries which were handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross by the Lebanese National Movement in Bhamdun are decisive evidence of all these forces' participation in these battles.

Finally, all political and military observers understand the Lebanese situation and the developments in the military situation. Consequently, all claims by the Phalangist command will not change the established facts that are influencing all courses of events in Lebanon. The Phalangist command must admit that its star that has shone for some time through Zionist-U.S. support is going to be extinguished by the Lebanese national force, which has proved that the Phalangist star is merely a flare fired by a U.S.-made Zionist plane.

Baghdad VOP Links Lebanon, Korean Airliner Incident
JN062130 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Commentary by political editor]

[Text] The ferocious and continued clashes in the suburbs of Beirut have inflicted new losses on U.S. Marines. It has been announced that two soldiers were killed and six others wounded. The continued losses among the Marines confirm that these forces are still participating in the fighting at the side of the Lebanese regime's Army and its Phalangist militias against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement parties.

It has become very hard to hide, to camouflage, or to ignore this participation despite Washington's attempts to do so. President Reagan's announcement that the Marines in Beirut are not in a state of war and the confirmation that their mission is to bring about peace and stability in Lebanon are two examples of U.S. propaganda to camouflage the blatant U.S. intervention.

As Washington realized following the death of its soldiers, it has become difficult to hide the reality of its blatant intervention through its propaganda statements, and it began looking for other methods and different subjects to divert the attention of world public opinion, particularly public opinion in the United States. In this way it can expand its war operations in Lebanon against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in order to peddle the Phalangist Party's sectarian hegemony within the framework of the design to partition Lebanon as a prelude to balkanizing the region.

For this reason, the U.S. Administration planned the Korean airliner incident. We stress the word "planned" because the vast U.S. and Western media campaigns against the Soviet Union, the dramatic production of President Reagan's statements and shouts about this issue, as well as numerous facts prove that the Korean airliner incident was planned by the CIA under Reagan's direct supervision. Reagan himself disclosed very minute and important details about the Korean airliner incident, confirming that the U.S. Administration had been following the plane's route since it first violated Soviet airspace. This indicates that the incident was premeditated.

The close monitoring of the Korean airliner's route brings up the following questions: A) Was this close monitoring of a civilian airliner necessary in the first place? B) Why hadn't the U.S. monitoring systems warned the plane that it deviated from its course in accordance with international aviation regulations?

We are not here to defend the Soviet Union, for it can do that very well itself. As we try to stress the premeditated U.S. act in this respect, we also confirm that the U.S. Administration is very interested in giving the impression that the unfortunate incident is the most important issue facing the world at this stage. We also confirm that under this cover the U.S. war operations against the Lebanese masses are being expanded in areas that are not under the Phalangist Party's control.

As we feel deeply sorry for the victims of the Korean airliner incident, we see that political ethics make it necessary for the world to expose those who designed this tragic incident to serve definite aggressive political objectives, the foremost of which are to antagonize the people of the world against the Soviet Union and to peddle U.S. plans in the Arab region.

On the premise of our experience during the struggle against the U.S.-Zionist enemy, we believe that the CIA and President Reagan are solely behind this tragic incident. As we said, all indications confirm this fact, particularly the U.S. Administration's information roar about the incident.

Some may ask: Why is Washington trying to cover its blatant intervention in Lebanon when, at times, it confirms this intervention? Reagan yesterday stated that he intends to reinforce the Marines in Lebanon, using the U.S. aircraft carrier *Eisenhower*, which is currently off the Lebanese coast, for this purpose? The answer to this question is that U.S. public opinion, in particular, and U.S. official institutions are still suffering from the Vietnam experience. Immediately after the first two U.S. Marines died in Beirut, Congress called for withdrawing the Marines or, at the least, for their nonparticipation in the fighting so the Vietnam experience would not be repeated. Reagan's statement yesterday about reinforcing the Marines in Beirut came as U.S. media were deeply engaged in discussing the Korean airliner incident. That explains why no complaint has so far been heard about Reagan's intention to reinforce the Marines in Lebanon. Before the Korean

airliner incident, the U.S. Administration tried to increase the number of its forces in Lebanon. This attempt was defeated by Congress following the death of two U.S. soldiers at the beginning of the Beirut clashes. Today we do not hear any complaints against increasing the number of U.S. soldiers in Lebanon.

When it first participated in the multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, the U.S. Administration said that its units operating within these forces would not stay in Lebanon for more than 1 month and that they were there to contribute to the stability of the Lebanese situation. The Marines' participation in the war operations against the Lebanese nationalist forces exposes the kind of stability Washington is seeking in Lebanon and the formula it is trying to impose on this country through the use of force. The blatant U.S. intervention in Lebanon further complicates the situation in the Arab region and heralds grave dangers to the region's unity, safety, security, and sovereignty.

Is it still possible to call for a united Arab stand to expose this intervention, to condemn it, and to check it? We call for this because we realize that if the U.S. hegemony over Lebanon succeeds in a blatant, open, and complete manner, then the entire Arab region will be subjected to the threat of direct intervention. The design of balkanizing the whole region will be ready for implementation. This naturally means that the U.S.-Zionist offensive against the PLO, particularly on its forces in Al-Biqa' and in northern Lebanon, will be further intensified in order to eliminate them completely. Battles are coming. There will be fierce battles against the PLO because its elimination would accelerate the balkanization of the Arab region.

Press Statement on 'Arafat's Visit to Bucharest

NC090912 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and Palestinian revolution forces commander in chief, returned to his headquarters in Tunis yesterday, following an official brief visit to Romania during which he met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar was accompanied by 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member, and Sakhr Abu Nizar, Fatah Revolutionary Council secretary. During the visit, the two sides discussed the Middle East situation and Palestinian-Romanian relations. The following press statement was issued on the visit:

Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Wednesday afternoon. Participating in the talks on the Romanian side were Emil Bobu, RCP Central Committee secretary and Political Executive Committee member, and Emilian Dobrescu, Central Committee secretary and Political Executive Committee candidate member. On the Palestinian side, the talks were attended by Comrade 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member; Sakhr Abu Nizar, Fatah Recolutionary Council secretary; and Khalid ash-Shaykh, permanent PLO representative in Romania.

Comrades Ceausescu and 'Arafat expressed their satisfaction at this meeting, for following up the Romanian-Palestinian dialogue on the summit level and for discussing issues of mutual interest. The two comrades expressed their resolve to bolster and develop the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Romanian people on the one hand and the PLO and the Palestinian people on the other on the basis of mutual understanding, including confrontation of imperialist forces that are hostile to national independence and world security.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on current international issues. They pointed out that the issue of nuclear disarmament is essential and that halting the arms race constitutes the primary current issue. Within this context, the two sides stressed the need for ending the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and for withdrawing or destroying those already deployed. The two sides asserted the importance of the CSCE and expressed the hope that the participants would issue documents that will contribute to strengthening world peace.

On the Middle East situation, the two sides stressed the need for redoubling political and diplomatic efforts to put an end to the current problems in that area by means of immediate negotiations in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on the solution of the Palestinian problem on the basis of recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to setting up their independent state. The two sides stressed the need for [words indistinct] with all sides participating, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in addition to the United States and the Soviet Union and any other country that can contribute to establishing peace in this area, provided that they take all projected solutions and initiatives into consideration.

Comrade Ceausescu stressed the need for consolidating the unity of all Palestinian forces within the PLO framework in service of the struggle being waged to champion the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to setting up their independent state. The two sides stressed the pressing need for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon as a first step toward establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat thanked the Romanian people, the RCP, and Comrade Ceausescu for their strong support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for the sake of championing their legitimate rights. Comrade Ceausescu asserted the determination of the RCP and the Romanian Government to continue to support the Palestinian people and to continue their efforts for the sake of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The meeting was held in an amicable and fraternal atmosphere.

Palestine Conference Ends; Statement Issued

For a Baghdad Voice of the PLO report on the declaration issued at the conclusion of the UN Conference on Palestine held in Geneva, Switzerland, see the International Affairs section of the 9 September Western Europe *Daily Report*.

GULF AFFAIRS

Inter-Yemen Council Secretariat Concludes Meetings

GF081343 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The secretariat of the Yemeni Council concluded the meetings of its sixth session, during which it discussed issues of the proces-verbal, which was signed by Dr 'abd al-Karim al-Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland, and which was ratified by the Yemeni Council during its recent session in San'a' in August.

The secretariat agreed on the date and the place of the meetings of the branch committees, which may begin during the upcoming weeks.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the planning and development and trade exchange committees will hold their meetings in San'a' and Aden in October and November.

YAR, PDRY Interior Ministers Hold Talks in San'a'

San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The first session of talks was held between Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali 'Uthrub, interior minister and member of the Standing Committee, and Colonel Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Battani [name as heard], interior minister of the southern part of the homeland. A number of officials of the interior ministries of the two parts attended.

At the beginning of the meeting 'Ali 'Uthrub welcomed Col al-Battani and his companions in the capital of the unity state. He said that this meeting is in implementation of the agreement approved by the Yemeni Council in its first session which was held in San'a' last month, particularly that part of the agreement concerning the free movement of the citizens between the two parts. At the conclusion of his speech he expressed confidence that the meeting will have positive results which will enable practical (?steps) to be taken to implement the agreement.

In a similar speech, Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Battani expressed his happiness at holding this meeting in the capital of the unity state, San'a'. He said that it is everyone's hope that during this meeting practical steps regarding the movement of the citizens between the two parts will be established in implementation of the agreement.

Later the two sides reviewed what steps should be adopted to implement the agreement and a joint committee was formed to devise concepts and steps to present to the upcoming working session. 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and head of the southern part of the homeland at the secretariat of the Yemeni Council, and Col Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Battani, interior minister of the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' today.

BAHRAIN

GULF MIRROR Comments on Korean Airliner Incident

GF081134 Manama Gulf Mirror in English 8-14 Sep 83 p 2

["Comment" column]

[Text] The appalling massacre of 269 innocent people aboard Korean Airlines Flight 007 will reverberate around the world for a long, long time.

It is inconceivable that the pilot of the Soviet fighter which shot the Boeing 747 out of the sky did not know the difference between an airliner and a U.S. spy plane modelled on the 707.

It is unbelievable that the officer who ordered the missile attack did not know he was authorising an atrocity.

It is incredidle that the Soviet Union dares to claim the civilian plane was "spying". No spymaster would dream of using a passenger aircraft in that way when regular spy planes were readily available, and experts reckon nothing much could be achieved by espionage from a jumbo.

What is becoming apparent is that there must have been a navigational error, either involving the flight computer or the human factor.

Experts disagree, but some have said if the crew were alert they may not have even seen the Russian fighters, if the international warning conventions were not employed. Weight is lent to this argument because there was no communication between the airliner and the military craft.

Drawing all the available information together, it is still impossible to find any valid reason for the Russian action.

It is clear that if they truly believed that Flight 007 was the spy plane they had spotted earlier, they were guilty of a massive error.

Otherwise it can only be the act of a maniac somewhere in the Soviet chain of command.

We shall probably never know the full story. We can only grieve for the families of the victims of this outrage, and pray it never happens again.

KUWAIT

Loss of Life in KAL Incident 'Regretted'

GF081132 Kuwait Arab Times in English 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Kuwait yesterday urged the UN Security Council to take practical measures to guarantee the safety of civil aviation.

A Kuwait Foreign Ministry spokesman commenting on the loss of a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard said "Kuwait regrets the incident and the loss of life involved."

"We are now concerned about the safety of civil aviation. We hope all Security Council members will seek measures to ensure the safety of civil aircraft and adopt practical measures that will not expose them to similar dangers," the spokesman added.

OMAN

Fighter Intercepts Soviet Reconnaissance Plane

GF081232 Muscat Uman in Arabic 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] One of the fighters of the Sultan of Oman's Air Force recently intercepted a Soviet naval reconnaissance plane of the AL-38 type near Omani airspace. This reflects the vigilance and readiness of the Air Force pilots to protect our airspace.

QATAR

Entry Visa Restrictions Imposed

GF080516 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 8 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Qatar's Ministry of Interior has placed a ban on all foreign visitors entering the country between October 15 and November 20.

Doha's airport director, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Na'imi said: Due to precautions and security reasons for the summit meeting of the Gulf Co-operation Council, to be held in mid-November, no business visas or visiting visas will be issued during that period.

"Only GCC nationals and those with residence permits will be allowed in Qatar".

Government Instituting Austerity Measures

GF081235 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 8 Sep 83 p 1

[By R. Mohan]

[Text] Doha — Faced with almost a 50 percent decline in oil revenues this year, the Government of Qatar has instituted a series of austerity measures that may last well into 1985, according to senior government officials.

Qatar's oil revenue is estimated at $2.4 billion for 1983, almost half of 1982. The government has so far managed without touching the foreign reserves, estimated at $14 billion. The belt-tightening measures indicate that it is unlikely that the foreign reserves will be drawn upon next year.

Though demand for oil is picking up, Qatar does not expect to sell more than its OPEC quota of 300,000 bpd. "If any, there might be a marginal increase by OPEC during its next meeting. But that will mean easing our austerity measures," a senior official said.

Meanwhile, the department of civil affairs at the Ministry of Finance and Petroleum has asked all ministries to cut down on staff. The average percentage of retrenchment works out to 20 percent. The total number of government employees in Qatar is 30,220, according to figures compiled by the Central Statistics Institute for the period ending July 1983. The figures do not include Ministries of Defence and the Interior.

Of these, Qataris are 12,552, other Arabs 9,327, and non-Arabs 8,341. The Finance Ministry has asked the ministries to submit the list of those to be dismissed by September 29, or one month from the day the circular is received. The ministries have formed committees of Qatari nationals to prepare the list.

Senior officials said it was not essentially the non-Arab staff that would top the list of retrenchment. "What we are looking at is rationalising duties, avoid overstaffing, duplication etc. We will retain those [that] are essential."

The labour recruitment policy of the government lays down that preferences shall be given to Qataris, Gulf nationals, Arabs, and non-Arabs, in that order.

The retrenchment order need not necessarily be in the reverse order, officials said.

Of the non-Arabs, the maximum number of employees are from India, 2,968, with 218 females and 2,750 males. Next come the Pakistanis, with 2,389, including 19 females. Bangladeshis are 1,411 and Sri Lankans, 38. Those from England are 263, and from the Philippines, 55. The total number of nationalities working for the government is 25.

Among the non-Qatari Arabs, Egyptians are 4,328 and Palestinians, 1,830. Iranians number 1,066.

The number of non-Arab employees is quite high in public sector undertakings like the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, Qatar Steel Company etc. The total number of employees in these organisations, which are also affected by the Finance Ministry circular, are 3,715. Of these Qataris are 311 and Indians, 1,164; Pakistanis 482; Egyptians 402; Palestinians 71 and Yemenis 25.

According to government regulations, an employee dismissed from service gets a one month gratuity payment for every year of service, provided he has completed three years of service. Those who have worked for less than three years are not entitled to gratuity. In addition, government is said to be considering an ex-gratia payment for those retrenched.

The number of those retrenched in the private sector is expected to be nearly 30 to 40 percent, compared to the government. There are some 80,000 Pakistanis and 40,000 Indians in Qatar. Private companies have already commenced sending personnel on long leaves of nearly six months, without pay, with option to return when things improve.

If the austerity measures are brought into effect with full force, the expatriate population of Qatar, which is now estimated at 200,000, is expected to be brought down to 150,000.

Western Somalia Front Official in Doha

GF090828 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0635 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Doha, 9 Sep (WAKH) — An official of the Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] praised Qatar's stand in support of the Western Somali people's strGgle and their just cause and right to self-determination and to liberate their land. In a statement to QNA, Omar Ahmed Ali, member of the Executive Committee and in charge of the front's foreign relations, who is currently visiting Doha, affirmed the Arab character of Western Somalia and the importance of action to liberate it as part of the Arab homeland.

Omar Ahmed declared the front's rejection of Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam's proposal to set up Western Somalia as an administrative autonomous region and described it as a plan which does not fulfill the Western Somali people's aspirations for independence and liberation. He expressed the front's readiness to enter negotiations with Ethiopia without preconditions to reach a peaceful settlement that would fulfill the Western Somali people's aspirations for independence and self-determination.

Omar Ahmed noted the mounting Ethiopian opposition against the Ethiopian regime, the opposition's awareness of the just cause of Western Somalia, and the opposition's conviction of not using military forces against the liberation and nationalist movements in Ethiopia. He also noted the deteriorating economic and political situation in Ethiopia as a result of utilizing all resources in the war effort.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage, Comment on Lebanon Mediation Efforts

Prince Bandar to Damascus

LD081647 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1318 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 8 Sep (SPA) — An official source at the Ministry of Information has stated:

On the basis of telephone contacts yesterday evening between Syrian and Saudi officials, His Royal Highness Amir Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left for Damascus this morning to continue talks in preparation for the resumption of the good offices efforts carried out by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to save Lebanon.

Saudi Sources Quoted

JN081234 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The mediations, efforts, and initiatives on Lebanon continue despite the fact that Saudi Arabia has, for the moment, decided to freeze its efforts. The suspension of the Saudi efforts was the result of the negative Syrian stand and Damascus failure to respond to the Saudi efforts. This is what is being said in Riyadh.

Our correspondent 'Abdallah ash-Shihri has told us that Prince Bandar ibn Sultan's visit did not produce the results which Saudi Arabia expected. Prince Bandar met with King Fahd for 30 minutes immediately after his return from Damascus and informed him about the negative Syrian stand on the Saudi mediation. The king's reaction was to summon the Cabinet for an emergency meeting at the end of which a statement was made by Saudi Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir in which he announced that the mediation will be frozen until the appearance of new, encouraging, positive signs which would justify the resumption of Saudi Arabia's good offices.

Citing ranking Saudi sources, our correspondent added that the statement does not mean that Saudi Arabia will abandon Lebanon, its people, or the sensible Lebanese leaders who place Lebanon's interest above any other interest. We shall discuss this issue with our correspondent in Saudi Arabia 'Abdallah ash-Shihri in our detailed evening newscast.

Riyadh Radio Commentator

GF081815 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Analysis by 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hazza']

[Text] One accepted fact about the Kingdom is its concern for Arab solidarity, the unity of Arab ranks, and the exchange of views on any side differences between two Arab countries. The reason for the Kingdom's concern is its desire to achieve comprehensive Arab unity in its magnificent image.

For the past 9 years fraternal Lebanon has suffered a lot from the disasters of war and sectarian disputies, which continue to threaten its unity and independence. The Lebanese problem has been atop the agendas of meetings and conferences, following the Palestinian issue, which are making continued attempts to help Lebanon out from its crisis and achieve security.

On its part, the Kingdom has not neglected its responsibility toward fraternal Lebanon. On the contrary, since the very beginning of the war in Lebanon, earnest Saudi reconciliation and mediation efforts have been made with the hope of containing the crisis and eliminating any complications — complications for which Lebanon had to pay dearly with the blood of its people and its civilization.

With the new developments and the increase in the scale of the crisis, the Saudi stance has remained steadfast. Concern for Lebanon's unity and independence and an end to its tragic situation has continued. This stance has been accompanied by good efforts made without siding with one faction or sect against the others. Those efforts encompasses all the factions in Lebanon, in addition to the brothers in Syria, and the aim was to reach an agreement that protects Lebanon's unity and independence.

It is regrettable that the Kingdom's good offices over long years did not receive the expected response from the parties concerned, despite their sincerity and impartiality. Thus, the Kingdom found itself forced to temporarily halt its good efforts and offices in that which concerns the situation in Lebanon. The decision for a temporary halt came following a comprehensive and attentive study of the developments during the extraordinary meeting which the Cabinet held yesterday under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Fahd, who is always concerned about the unity and solidarity of the Arabs and Muslims.

With this decision, the Kingdom will continue to observe the events in the region and the developments on the arena in the hope that there can be new positive initiatives which will enable the Saudi and other mediation efforts to resume with the hope to achieving a Lebanese national accord that will return the country to its former status. This is not unusual for a state which pays attention to Arab interests and to keeping the region as free as possible from conflicts which benefit only the enemies of the Arab nation.

Despite all the severe conflicts on the Lebanese arena, it is the hope of every Arab and Muslim that the factions in Lebanon realize the importance of reaching an accord which pleases everyone as soon as possible. Lebanon, like any other Arab country, is asked to unite all its capacities and capabilities in order to participate in the Arabs' big war against the aggressive Israeli forces. This will be difficult to achieve if the situation in Lebanon continues as it is, since the Lebanese are aiming their guns at Lebanese instead of the Israeli enemy's army, which has continued to seize opportunities for new invasion and confiscation of more Arab territories.

Lebanese Must Solve Conflict

LD082203 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. The Lebanese Government asked the multinational forces in Lebanon to move toward the mountain area in order to constitute a buffer zone in the mountain, where bitter fighting is continuing between the forces of the Lebanese Army and the Phalangist forces on one side and the Druze forces on the other. In an atmosphere of sadness and pain in the heart of every Arab over the situation that has arisen among the brothers in Lebanon, where the language of war and destruction prevails and the sound of the gun is overpowering the voice of reason, in this atmosphere, the confrontation between the conflicting groups is intensifying and more complications appear on the borizon of the Lebanese tragedy taking matters to the brink of disaster.

This is happening because the sides to the conflict cannot meet at a point of agreement which can be the basis for national reconciliation, which is the only way for Lebanon to avoid its tratedies and pain. The solution to the problem can come only from the Lebanese conscience and from nothing else.

Under the shadow of the increasing confrontation between the parties of the conflict, it seems difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at the required reconciliation so long as the parties concentrate on who the victor will be. This is the difficult equation because the basic Lebanese structure since independence is built on a golden rule that there is no victor or vanquished; victory is always for the country alone. On this basis, Lebanon was a model for national reconciliation between the sectors of the nation in spite of differing political positions and partisan loyalties, because all of them moved within the framework of freedom of expression and of will, in the interest of Lebanon, and stopped when they reached the limits of the country's freedom and higher interest.

Today, when the basis of this equation has become shaky, it seems difficult for any power outside the Lebanese arena to restore to Lebanon its security and peace so long as some Lebanese sectors do not want this unless they get what they want. This is the difficulty that cannot be overcome except by the Lebanese themselves.

IRNA: Pilgrimage Minister Meets Iran's Kho'ini

LD082112 Tehran IRNA in English 1049 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Mecca Sept. 8, IRNA — Saudi Arabian Minister of Pilgrimage and Awqaf (religious bequest) 'Abd al-Wahab 'Abd al-Wasi, said here Wednesday that his government was making utmost efforts to provide al the required facilities for the Hajj pilgrims, especially the Iranians, this year. In a meeting with Imam Khomeini's representative and head of the Iranian Hajj pilgrims Hoj. Musavi Kho'ini, the Saudi official noted that although to solve all problems necessitated time, his government would not hesitate taking any measure in this respect.

In reply Hoj. Kho'ini said that in spite of all present problems facing Iranian Hajj pilgrims, efforts of Saudi officials in providing facilities were appreciable. He hoped that such measures would in future remove all the bottlenecks and anxieties for the pilgrims.

The Saudi minister then said that all the issues were expected to be discussed in the meetings to be held between the Iranian official and Saudi Arabian authorities after Hajj rituals.

Defense Minister on Armed Forces, Lebanon

GF071931 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Press interview with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister — date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you evaluate the standard of the Saudi Armed Forces and what are the plans of the Saudi leadership to develop this standard?

['Abd al-Aziz] Regarding an evaluation, my friend, his excellency the minister of information promised me that at a convenient time he will bring reporters and intellectuals to visit the Armed Forces in their sectors, regions, and valleys; thus, you can make your own evaluation. Regarding future plans, the general plans parallel the state's development plan. It should be understood that the Armed Forces not only have military plans, they also represent development because they are a main source of education, treating, and training men. The military education or the education administration in the Armed Forces, the administration of medical services, the administration of military projects, the administration of war factories, all these and their problems produce qualified men who provide services for a limited number of years, 5 years minimum, after which the officer, NCO, or the technician can resign and go to work in the private sector. Now we see that our officers and NCO's are working in companies and establishments as qualified technicians. Thus, with their development plan, they contribute to the state's 5-year plan from one side.

Regarding military plans, I cannot talk about them because they are the secrets of the Armed Forces and it is for the country's benefit to remain silent and let the work precede the talk.

[Question] The current situation in the region requires maximum alertness and caution. What should we say about the Armed Forces' preparation in the light of their national, Arab, and Islamic commitments?

['Abd al-Aziz] All their capabilities are for the country's security and for serving the Arab nation today, according to their capabilities. Planning for that goes back to the resolutions of the summit conferences and Saudi Arabia's commitment to those resolutions.

[Question] Your Royal Highness, it has been noticed that there are a number of brothers from the UAE, Yemen, and Jordan. Does this mean there is some form of military cooperation between the Kingdom and some Arab countries?

['Abd al-Aziz] First, the forms have been implemented since the establishment of the Arab League among the Arab countries and the Kingdom is committed to them [word indistinct]. Second, the Kingdom's opening to its Arab brothers in all military, civil, training, cooperation, and investment sectors is not a new thing for us. If we go back, we find that for more than 20 years, among all the graduates in the military colleges and institutes, we have joined our Arab brothers first, and then the Muslims.

[Question] Your Royal Highness, how do you evaluate the current situation in Lebanon and its reflection on the region's stance in general?

['Abd al-Aziz] The situation in Lebanon is bad, but we see guidance in the saying of the Prophet that it is bound to ease. All of us have great hopes that our Arab brothers, whether they are Lebanese or in the neighborhood of Lebanon, will look at reality and the supreme Arab interest. We should all be concerned about Lebanon's security, the unity of its territory, and the unity of its factions and sects.

[Question] Your Royal Highness, the state spends much money on the military sector in order to achieve the maximum standard in this sector, but is there agreement between military expenses and the state's expenses in other sectors?

['Abd al-Aziz] All the other sectors of the state are much greater than the military sector. We as a state are concrned about other sectors, and so there can be farmers, workers, laborers, intellectuals, and all professions. Civil development concerns all the people; the military development plan concerns the military sector only. There is no difference between the military and the civil sector, but there are priorities. That is why education, health, agriculture, and industry are the first priority.

Regarding the Armed Forces, their priorities are to protect those establishments, and this great responsibility after the protection of God. That is why its budget and plans are independent, but under the supervision of the Cabinet and the organs concerned in the state.

[Question] Referring to the situation in Lebanon, there have been reports that there is an Arab proposition to fill the areas vacated by the Israeli forces with Arab Deterrent Forces. What is the Kingdom's stance on this proposition?

['Abd al-Aziz] I believe that the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese people are capable of securing themselves and that is why it is better that all the forces in Lebanon to withdraw.

[Question] Your Royal Highness, in Lebanon the Kingdom holds contacts through various channels, for example, with the Lebanese leadership, Syria, and the United States. To what extent will the Saudi Kingdom continue to exert its efforts to achieve security and stability in Lebanon and to push various Lebanese sides into the national reconciliation, and to what extent do you believe your efforts will succeed within this framework?

['Abd al-Aziz] His majesty the king's efforts and contacts to serve the Arab nation, Lebanon, or other than Lebanon, have not stopped. This has been Saudi Arabia's policy since the days of His Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz. But the success of this mediation and the activities goes back to the Almighty's grace and power, and we believe in God, in the Kingdom's contribution to all activities that serve the issues of the Arab nation.

UAE

AL-WAHDAH Reviews U.S. Role in Lebanon

GF081307 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpts] The UAE daily *Al-Wahdah* affirmed in its editorial that Lebanon is a homeland which is too small to be divided and too big to condensed. It stated that the Lebanese people welcomed the United States as their "rescuer" from the Israeli occupation as a prelude to the withdrawal of other non-Lebanese forces, but this does not mean that they agreed to hand over their

country as a tasty morsel to President Reagan's administration to use as a solution for its electoral problems or to convert into a military base for the NATO forces.

The daily expected that the U.S. President will exploit the Lebanese crisis in the attempt to realize foreign victory to support his electoral battle, and it did not rule out the U.S. Administration's step for military intervention against the national and Islamic forces after its failure in the policy of flexing of its muscles and displaying the huge power of the U.S. naval fleet.

The daily called on the U.S. Administration to fulfill its pledges to secure Israel's withdrawal instead of displaying its power or using it in creating more destruction and death in this ill-fated country. It also called on the U.S. Middle East envoy to understand that Lebanese reconciliation will be realized if his efforts and his country's power succeed in getting Israel out of Lebanon and he understands that the maps that he is carrying around with red and green dots mean nothing. The solution is to allow the Lebanese people to live in dignity in a united independent homeland, even if this can only be accomplished by a lopsided war with the United States itself.

'Ali Previews Mubarak, Numayri Meeting

NC081627 Cairo MENA in English 1553 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept 8 (MENA) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that the second session of the Supreme Egyptian-Sudanese Integration Council, which will open here on Saturday under the Egyptian and Sudanese presidents, would discuss the execution of vital joint schemes to step up the momentum of the integration.

He added that the session would also examine the work already done since the convocation of the council's first session in Khartoum on February 12.

President Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri will also discuss the Lebanon conflict, he said. The two heads of state had already called for termination of the bloodshed in Lebanon and for national reconciliation.

Mubarak Receives Invitation To Visit Turkey

NC081337 Cairo MENA in English 1328 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept 8 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today a message from Turkish President Kenan Evren inviting him to visit Turkey. The message was delivered to Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Turkish Ambassador Genduk Olgacay. The meeting also discussed cooperation between the two countries in various domains.

Socialist Labor Party Calls for End to Emergency

PM081208 Cairo Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Decisions of the Higher Committee of the Socialist Labor Party"]

[Excerpts] The Higher Committee of the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] met on Thursday, 25 August, as planned. After hearing the views of the party's grass roots expressed by committee members and after discussing the situation in general, the Higher Committee adopted the following decisions:

1. To insist on the requested guarantees to ensure impartiality and neutrality in the general election. The statements made by some officials stressing commitment are not sufficient. Such guarantees should have the force of law and should be binding on everyone without further need for instructions. Nobody must violate them.

2. To emphasize the need for a nonpartisan government during the general election period, to ensure equality and equal opportunities for all political parties.

3. To take the necessary steps to question, in court, the legality and constitutionality of the system of the absolute election lists which is being applied in the Consultative Council and local popular council elections, as well as the system of conditional proportional lists applied to the People's Assembly election.

4. To condemn the idea of extending the state of emergency — that is, martial law — declared in the country for 1 year after the assassination of former President Anwar as-Sadat on 6 October 1981 and already extended for another year.

The committee believes that the state of emergency and the ensuing suspension of all guarantees related to public and individual freedom are hanging like a sword over the heads of the people. Their continuation cannot be justified now that security prevails and the dimensions of the assassination are known. The capture of another group of individuals on the charge of plotting to overthrow the regime, who could be tried under ordinary laws, is no justification for subjecting all Egyptians on Egyptian territory to martial law.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Urges National Dialogue in Lebanon

NC090705 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 9 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The Cairo newspapers devote today's editorials to the developments in the Lebanese situation.

At the outset of its editorial, *Al-Jumhuriyah* believes that some quarters are showing indifference toward the real dangers threatening Lebanon, despite the fierceness of the bloody factional battles there. The paper points out that the outbreak of the battles in such a sectarian manner reflects a clear-cut bitter fact: The current form of participation in the government is not the ideal formula acceptable to all Lebanese sects. The paper believes that this situation calls for an immediate preapration of a national dialogue at which ideas, and not bombs or rockets, must be exchanged to draw up the broad lines of a formula acceptable to all parties.

Continuing its editorial, *AL-Jumhuriyah* adds: The present nature of battles and the muscle-flexing of the multinational force in Lebanon's territorial waters and skies regrettably portend grave dangers that would devastatingly wipe out the future of all the Lebanese sects, including both those in and outside power. Perhaps the result here would be that Lebanon would lose its sovereignty and would become the ruled.

Concluding its editorial, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says: Regarding the dangers menacing Lebanon, the solution should come from within and not outside Lebanon by means of a real national initiative by its president after announcing his actual impartial position toward the various sects of the one Lebanese nation.

Armed Forces Issue Communique No 1,211

JN081612 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,211 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 8 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With patience, sacrifice, and courage, the glorious Iraqis and their bold army are continuing their battle against the racist Khomeyniite enemy, inflicting massive losses in both men and equipment. The results of the activities carried out in the operation sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Today our capable air force carried out daring and successful raids against the enemy concentrations and important military targets deep inside Iran in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting large human and material losses. Heavy columns of smoke were seen billowing from the enemy's hit targets. All of our valiant pilots returned safely to base with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing four and wounding others.

3. One vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

4. The day before yesterday fresh groups of Iranian military men, fleeing the regime of charlatan Khomeyni and his criminal clique, sought refugee with one of our forward units in the Maysan sector. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 September 1983

Turkish Interior Minister Signs Cooperation Pact

JN090909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Iraq and Turkey last night signed joint minutes on cooperation between the ministries of the interior of the two countries.

Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, signed the minutes for the Iraqi side and Turkish Interior Minister Salahattin Centiner signed it for the Turkish side.

The minutes organize aspects of cooperation between the two ministries' organs and the exchange of expertise in a way that will strengthen cooperation and friendship between the two friendly countries.

In an address on this occasion, As'dun Shakir emphasized the importance of bolstering the relations between Iraq and Turkey. He noted leader President Saddam Husayn's directives on the need to promote these relations in view of the historical background and mutual interests of the two neighbor countries. Hepointed out the importance of Iraqi-Turkish meetings as they take place in light of Iraq's circumstances in its defensive war against the Iranian enemy.

The Turkish minister expressed admiration for the great progress and development which Iraq is witnessing in the sphere of construction. He emphasized the need to make quick moves toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries, hoping that more meetings and visits will take place between the officials to give a new momentum to joint cooperation.

The Turkish minister said that his meeting with President Saddam Husayn will contribute to the promotion of bilateral relations. He praised the results of the talks between the two sides which will strengthen the good-neighborly relations between the two friendly countries.

Turkish Interior Minister Salahattin Centiner and his delegation left Baghdad today for home after a 4-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Turkish minister said that his talks with the Iraqi officials were useful. He expressed the hope that bilateral relations will witness more progress and development toward serving the two friendly and neighbor countries.

Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, a number of interior Ministry officials, and the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad saw the Turkish officail off at the airport.

Trade Minister Returns From Visit to Turkey

JN091200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned here from Ankara today at the end of a 2-day visit to Turkey.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi minister described the results of his talks in Turkey as positive and successful. He added that during the visit he held talks with several Turkish Government officials. The talks focused on economic relations and ways to expand trade and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The Iraqi minister said that an Iraqi technical delegation is continuing talks in the Turkish capital to conclude contracts that had been agreed upon during his talks with Turkish officials.

Briefs

Indian Ambassador — National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad today received A. S. Chib, Indian ambassador in Baghdad, on the occasion of the latter's assumption of his post. [Excerpt][Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83 JN]

Army Command Decision on Reservists Call-up
NC081630 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Army commander has issued decision No 19562 dated today. The decision says that Army Commander General Tannus, on the basis of legislative decree No 33/55, particularly Article No 260, decides the following:

Article 1: Army reservists are summoned for active service or military training who have the office ranks of major and below, as well as noncommissioned officers and other ranks.

Article 2: The reservists shall join either of the following centers: The Raymond Hayik barracks in Sarba or the Henry Shihab barracks in Al-Awza'i on the following dates: 12 September for officers and noncommissioned officers; 13 and 14 September for the other ranks, at 0900 on the respective dates.

Article 3: This decision affects all the reservists for whom the conditions in articles Nos 255, 257 and 259 of legislative decree 33/55 apply.

Article 4: Those who fail to report to barracks will be prosecuted according to article No. 284 of legislative decree No 33/55.

Article 5: The reservists shall report in civilian clothes, the officers bringing their military equipment and their toiletry kit.

Article 6: The military personnel who have been demobilized for health or security reasons, or against whom sentences were passed expelling them from the Army, are exempted.

Article 7: This decree will be published and communicated as necessary.

[Signed] Al-Yarzi on 8 September 1983, General Ibrahim Tannus, Army commander.

Al-Wazzan Asks for Continued Saudi Role
NC081128 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan went to B'abda Palace to follow up the meetings and contacts that are being made to contain the implications posed by recent events and developments.

Before leaving his office in the government house, Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked about the Saudi decision on freezing Saudi Arabian mediation. He replied: We have fully appreciated the Saudi stances since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis. We still recall the stances during the Beirut siege, which were characterized by Arab, Islamic, and humanitarian motivation that cannot be forgotten.

He said he also could not forget a contact by King Fahd during those dark days urging him not to resign. He added: Today I turn to his majesty and ask him not to stop the Saudi fraternal role in the crisis facing us because we, the government and people in Lebanon, look forward to political solutions and to the accord to which all the Lebanese are aspiring. The present phase requires further Arab efforts, which we are calling for with sincerity and awareness, to ward off whatever affects Lebanon's fate and integrity and consequently the whole Arab region.

VOL Reports Resumption of Saudi 'Mediation'
NC081637 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Saudi mediation has resumed. Prince Bandar ibn Sultan has gone to Damascus where he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. Both sides reviewed developments in the Lebanese situation.

Wadi Haddad, Saudi Envoy To Meet in Cyprus
NC090942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Dr Wadi' Haddad, President al-Jumayyil's adviser for national security affairs, left for Cyprus this morning to meet with Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Prince Bandar is carrying out mediation efforts between Lebanon and Syria.

Cabinet Meets, Issues Statement 8 September
NC081553 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by unidentified radio correspondent from Presidential Palace in B'abda — live]

[Text] Following the meeting held today, the Cabinet issued a statement in which it said:

Proceeding from the Cabinet's directives and persistent efforts to consolidate the unity of the Lebanese people and to overcome any attempt at causing sedition and dividing the national ranks — through whose unity, the unity of the land and the salvation of the homeland can be achieved; in affirmation of the call for a conciliatory dialogue made by his excellency the president, who, together with the government, has spared no effort or endeavor to hold the meeting preparatory to achieving conciliation; despite the continued escalation of the military operations and security tension; and as a result of the praiseworthy endeavors and mediation carried out by the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, four clauses were defined, on 28 August 1983, which serve as a means for achieving stability and solution. These clauses include: work to achieve a cease-fire; redeployment of the Army in Greater Beirut; the Army's entry into the areas of 'Alayh, Ash-Shuf, and B'abda by mutual consent of the parties concerned; and the convening of an all-embracing meeting at a specific date in which the leaders and functionaries will participate.

Lebanon has been informed of the approval of these clauses by the parties concerned. However, it is regrettable that the Leb-

anese side has been surprised by a setback in this connection — a setback which was expressed in the statement issued by the Saudi Cabinet freezing its mediation as a result of drawbacks which necessitated this stand. These drawbacks include a retreat from the commitment to proceed with the four clauses because of the new or possible developments on the ground.

While appreciating the endeavors the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is making in this framework and its continued support for the Lebanese stand, the Cabinet declares its insistence on Lebanon's right to its sovereignty and all of its land, sparing no effort to continue to defend its right and land. The Cabinet repeats its call for an immediate cease-fire among the warring parties on the Lebanese arena. It also affirms the authorities' right and duty to protect the security of the citizens and to halt the circle of bloodshed, infighting, and evacuation. The Cabinet appeals to all the Lebanese to beware of the grave dangers that result from a state of security vacuum, the sowing of the seeds of division, and the deepening of the gap of estrangement. It also emphasizes — together with the Lebanese people — that the government's forces are the inevitable substitute for any armed groups in any area to prevent the occurrence of any massacres and to stop the shedding of Lebanese blood by any side.

The Cabinet appeals to all the leaders and the various political forces to save all their capabilities and blood in order to use them only in defense of the land, which is exposed to the entrenchment of occupation, and in standing in one line against any plan seeking the partition or division of Lebanon which will bring great danger to all its sons, areas, and factions and expose the whole area to complications of which all of us are aware.

McFarlane Briefs Officials on Damascus Talks

NC081818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] At 1030 today, the president of the republic received U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane upon his arrival from Damascus accompanied by his assistant, Ambassador Richard Fairbanks. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim.

At 1100, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan joined the meeting, whereas Ambassador Fairbanks left the meeting to make some contacts and later returned to brief the conferees on the results of these contacts. The meeting went on until 1300 — the time scheduled for the Cabinet meeting. During the meeting, McFarlane briefed the Lebanese officials on the results of his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad as well as with [Progressive Socialist Party leader] Walid Junblatt in Damascus yesterday.

During the Cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim was meeting with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane in the presence of [presidential adviser on national affairs] Dr Wadi' Haddad and Richard Fairbanks to follow up the contacts and review the proposed ideas.

Informed sources have said that McFarlane briefed the Lebanese officials on his talks with the Syrian officials, who provided him with new facts emphasizing that the Syrians are continuing their contacts with the Saudi officials, especially Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, within the framework of the joint efforts to achieve a final solution to the tense situation.

The sources pointed out that Lebanon's stand is clear. It stems from the clauses which the government has outlined for its moves, and which were reaffirmed in the statement that was issued after today's Cabinet meeting. These clauses are: Work for a cease-fire, redeployment of the Army in Greater Beirut, the Army's entry into the areas of 'Alayh, Ash-Shuf, and B'abda in agreement with the parties concerned, and the convening of an all-embracing meeting in which the leaders and functionaries will participate at a specific date.

The sources said that the government is restating these guidelines for its moves in the hope that the parties concerned will respond as soon as possible.

Government To Ask Security Council To Meet

NC081838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Lebanese Government will ask the Security Council to hold a meeting tomorrow — a session that would be devoted to discussing the Lebanese situation.

Our political correspondent said that Lebanon will ask for halting the fighting in which regional states are participating against it. Emphasis will be made on the fact that Lebanon should be left alone and that there should be noninterference in its internal affairs until detente is achieved.

Delegation to Arab League Meeting Formed

NC081833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese delegation to the Arab League meeting was formed today. The delegation will be led by Lebanese Ambassador to Morocco Dr 'Adil Isma'il and includes John Hizzu, head of the Arab Department in the [Foreign] Ministry; Ambassador Latif Abu al-Hasan, head of research and documentation in the Ministry; new Lebanese Ambassador to Tunisia Sami Qurunful; and members of the permanent mission to the Arab League Bassam, Nu'mani and Ibrahim al-Jamil.

The Lebanese delegation is scheduled to leave Beirut for Tunis in the next 2 days. The delegation members have been given the necessary instructions and directives related to the political and security developments and the recent events in Lebanon. The delegation will carry certain official documents in order to explain the Lebanese stand and confront all the subjects that might be raised against Lebanon during this phase.

Envoy on Junblatt Meeting With Italy's Craxi

AU081550 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text](ANSA) — Rome, September 8 — The meeting expected at the weekend between Italian Premier Bettino Craxi and Walid Junblatt, the leader of Lebanon's Druze Muslims battling the Lebanese Army and Christian Phalangists in the Ash-Shuf region, will provide "the key for an understanding of the possibilities of an Italian mediation bid between the government and the Lebanese opposition" the Lebanese ambassador to Rome, Khalil Haddad, said today.

"From that meeting and what Craxi and Junblatt say, it will be possible to understand the course of the dealings", the diplomat said and went on to reaffirm his government's "acknowledgement" of Craxi's initiative and the "hopes" attached to it. A Rome government statement announced Tuesday that the premier had telephoned Junblatt and that the Druze leader had accepted an invitation to come to the Italian capital. The Lebanese ambassador today added that Lebanon has not asked Italy to increase the size of its contingent of some 2,000 troops in the multinational force in Beirut, alongside U.S. French and British soldiers, but was "grateful" for "the sacrifices and generosity" of the Italians in the Lebanese capital.

Speaking about the crisis situation in his country, Haddad denied that a "civil war" was underway, as the Italian press is describing the hostilities, and affirmed that it was "a regional war" and for this reason, the Beirut government "is giving priority, ahead of all dialogue, to the withdrawal of all foreign troops".

In this connection, the ambassador noted that, "it is becoming increasingly clear that Syria is on the brink of playing a more active role in the conflict, aided by those Palestinian fighters who are still loyal to the Damascus government". He went on to assert that, "it is evident that no one can think of a new political system while the country is occupied by foreign forces, Israelis, Syrians, Iranians, Palestinians, fighting and using the Lebanese as third persons".

The diplomat then compared the Lebanon of today with 18th century Italy when the Italian people were the victims of wars conducted by the great European houses. Hammering home his point, Haddad insisted that internal conflicts in his country "could be handled like those in other liberal democratic countries if it were not for the intervention of the foreign forces." Only after their pullout, he concluded, will it be possible to set up a dialogue involving all the Lebanese, with no outside conditions, for freely determining their own political future.

Monte Carlo Reports on Junblatt News Conference

JN081822 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo's correspondent in Damascus — live or recorded]

[Text] A few hours after Saudi Arabia announced the suspension of its mediation efforts — an announcement which surprised Syrian officials, particularly since it was accompanied by a rabid campaign against Syria by some circles in the Lebanese regime with the aim of distorting the Syrian stands — Prince Bandar returned to Damascus this afternoon and was immediately received by President Hafiz al-Asad for a meeting that lasted over 2 hours. Nothing has leaked out on the talks held during this meeting. However, a diplomatic source said that the meeting was both cordial and fraternal. Prince Bandar is still in Damascus, apparently for a new round of talks with Walid Junblatt after the latter's return from Lebanon, where he is personally supervising the mountain battles. A meeting began a short while ago at the Syrian Foreign Ministry between Prince Bandar and Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The journalists who visited Hammana and Bhamdun today said that fires are still blazing following the fierce battles in some of the mountain townships and villages, particularly Bhamdun ad-Day'ah, which they visited with the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] elements.

Junblatt held a news conference in Hammana. On his Damascus meeting with U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, Junblatt said that he emphasized the need for a political solution, for the withdrawal of the Army and the Phalangist forces from the mountain, and for the Lebanese Government's reconsideration of its domestic policy. He added that he gave the U.S. envoy the demands which the National Salvation Front [NSF] has previously submitted several times.

Walid Junblatt denied that his forces shelled any French position yesterday. He accused the Phalangist forces of trying to implicate the multinational force in the current mountain conflict. He said that he will submit a protest to French Defense Minister Charles Hernu concerning his threats to the PSP. Junblatt added: It seems that the so-called multinational force has gradually begun to side with President al-Jumayyil's regime and the Lebanese Army. If this continues, the NSF will call for the withdrawal of this force. He said verbatim: We do not want fleets at our coasts, and we do not want neocolonialism. Let them return from where they came, no more and no less.

Regarding mediation, Junblatt said that nobody has submitted anything to him, adding that he has often submitted the NSF demands as well as the demands of its ally Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement. He continued: So far, we have not heard any reply except the sounds of shells falling on us. Junblatt asked: Why does the regime resort to many mediators such as Italian, French, American, and others? Why does it not directly negotiate with the NSF and Nabih Birri before it is too late?

Junblatt strongly denied any Palestinian resistance connection with the current conflict, which he described as a Lebanese-Lebanese conflict. He added: We do not want anyone to support us. We can deal with this conflict and solve the internal Lebanese affairs in our own ways. Naturally, we agree with Syria's steadfast stand — and this is no secret. However, we do not want the Palestinian resistance to interfere in the internal Lebanese affairs. We reject this.

Junblatt appealed to the nationalist officers in the Army to desert this institution, which he described as fascist and subjugated to the Al-Jumayyil family. He also said: Syria and its allies have

sufficient guarantees to confront the challenges. [sentence as heard] If the Americans want to escalate the confrontation, the Lebanese nationalists will counter this with the help of the Syrian stand, and it is well known that it will neither relent nor retreat. Asked if he accepts a cease-fire, Junblatt said: There will be no cease-fire before the total withdrawal of the Phalangists and the Army forces from the mountain. In statements issued here, the Palestinian organizations denied accusations of their forces' participation in the mountain battles. Bassam Abu Sharif told our radio that the Palestinian support of the Lebanese Nationalist Forces is only political and moral support.

In another development, a ranking Syrian official today held the Phalangist militias responsible for the damage and destruction inflicted on Lebanon, particularly since the signing of the [Israeli-Lebanese] agreement and up to the escalation of the current violent and painful incidents. He added that these incidents harm all the communities, including the Maronite community in whose name the Phalangists claim to be fighting. The Syrian official stressed Syria's unwavering concern for the unity of the Lebanese people and land.

Junblatt Says 'We Will Triumph' in Lebanon

JN081903 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Regarding the developments of the current situation in Lebanon and the mountain battle, Walid Junblatt made a statement to the Syria Arab Television in which he said:

[Begin video recording] We are in a position of self- defense. We are defending our villages, the dignity of the mountain, and all the nationalists in Lebanon. By doing so, we do not want to attack unless we are forced to attack. The battle today is taking place at the axis of 'Bayh-Qabr Shmun-Kafr Matta. This is the hot axis. The battles are grinding, as I have previously said. However, God willing — and through cooperation with the allies and with the will — we will triumph. [end recording]

Junblatt Refuses Cease-Fire Before Withdrawal

NC082116 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt said in Hammana tonight that he rejects every proposal for a cease-fire before the withdrawal of the Lebanese forces and the Lebanese Army from the mountain. He denied that his armed men had shelled the multinational forces' positions in Beirut.

Presidential Envoy to Rome Returns 8 September

NC081835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Presidential envoy to Rome Staff Major General Habib Faris returned to Beirut this afternoon after holding contacts with Italian officials on the current situation in Lebanon.

Mufti's Office Issues Statement on Attack

NC081507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible source in the mufti's office has issued a statement regarding the report on some gunmen's entry into the house of His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, in 'Aramun. The following is the text of the statement:

On 8 September 1983, gunmen entered the house of His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, in 'Aramun, and expelled its guards. There were no casualties among the guardsmen.

While following with great interest this sinful deed which is denounced by all the Muslims in their various creeds and communities and especially by his beatitude Cardinal Mar Antonius Butrus Khuraysh, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; and His Eminence Shaykh Ahlim Taqiy ad-Din, president of the Druze religious judiciary, the mufti's office emphasizes the unity of the general Islamic and Lebanese stand during these fateful circumstances and asks the leaders responsible for the gunmen to take the appropriate measures and to explain the reality of what has taken place in order to immediately rectify the situation and restore it to what it was before.

Since it has always exerted efforts to consolidate coexistence among the Lebanese, to preserve the human and fraternal relations among them, and to safeguard the religious freedoms and leaders in this country, which is founded on harmony, the mufti's office is keenly interested in giving momentum to the endeavors being made to preserve the lives and the properties of the Muslims and all the peaceful Lebanese residing in the area of 'Aramun, hoping that a just peace will be established in all the Lebanese areas as soon as possible. [end of statement]

As soon as the incident took place, the Jabal Lubnan public prosecutor, Khalid Hamud, went to the mufti's office and met with his eminence the mufti of the republic. The prosecutor inquired about the circumstances and details of the incident. He then heard the testimonies of his eminence the mufti's house guards. He also issued a judicial directive to the judicial department in B'abda to make investigations and search for the perpetrators.

Army Says Palestinians Involved in Fighting

NC081655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Statement issued by Army Command Guidance Directorate on 8 September]

[Text] Following an analysis of the mountain battles, the Army affirms the following:

1. The Palestinians are actively participating in the battles with regular and mechanized forces led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. These forces consist of companies belonging to him,

the Popular Front, and the Democratic Front under the motto "the forces for the return to Beirut."

2. The attackers are using a number of T-54 tanks ranging from one to two tank battalions in size.

3. A Palestinian brigade including artillery has taken up positions in the Dahr al-Baydar area.

4. Several attempts have been made to occupy Suq al-Gharb and Qabr Shmun and the Khaldah triangle has been shelled.

5. Most of the inhabitants of the mountain have fled to Dayr al-Qamar, Beirut, and the south.

6. There are attempts to revive the joint forces in Beirut, set up barricades, and reestablish the contact lines that used to exist in 1976.

7. There are persistent attempts to overthrow the regime, divide the Army, push the country into a constitutional vacuum, and consequently fragment the country.

The Army affirms to the citizens that it represents all Lebanese, that it will not discriminate among the Lebanese, and that it will firmly confront any attempt to sow discord among the citizens, or to divide and fragment the country.

Army Destroys Convoy to 'Alayh 8 September
NC081822 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1745 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] It appears that around 1930 the Lebanese Army succeeded in destroying a (?short) convoy composed of 20 trucks coming from Ba'lshmay toward 'Alayh to support the Syrian-Palestinian-Socialist forces which [word indistinct] to face the Lebanese Army in the 'Alayh district. The Lebanese Army is forming a line of deployment between Dahr al-Wahsh and Suq al-Gharb.

Tripoli Explosion Kills 4, Wounds 12
NC082031 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Clashes and artillery shelling have continued between the gunmen in the axes of fighting in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. At 1930 shells fell near the Pepsi Cola factory, (At-Tiru), and on the airport.

A security source has reported that an explosion occurred at 1900 tonight in the Al-Ikha' Ar-Riyadi club in the Abu Samra quarter in Tripoli. Four persons were killed and 12 others were wounded in the explosion.

It has been learned that the explosive device contained 25 kg of TNT. The explosion damaged the club building, neighboring buildings and cars parked at the scene of the incident. The club belongs to a local organization.

Fire Extinguished at West Beirut Hospital
NC082334 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2316 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] According to the latest information from a source at the operations room at the civil defense, it has been possible to extinguish the fire in Al-Barbir hospital. There were no casualties in the hospital and losses were confined to material damage. The civil defense source reported that the shell which hit the hospital fell at the entrance. The shell caused a fire which has been extinguished.

The civil defense source also informed us that a fire broke out in a building on the Ad-Dubayyah highway. A shell had fallen on the building during the shelling of the Al-Matn coast about 30 minutes ago.

Beirut Summarizes Security Situation 8 September
NC082348 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Before we end our programs and end transmission, we report that a military source informed us a short while ago that the Lebanese Army artillery replied to the sources of the shelling which was aimed at quarters in the western area of Beirut and succeeded in silencing them. The military source added that the sources of shelling were in the mountain area.

We also report that the civil defense men have succeeded in extinguishing the fire which broke out at the entrance of Al-Barbir hospital which was subjected to shelling at 0050 this morning. There were no casualties. Moreover, the civil defense men have also succeeded in extinguishing the fire which broke out in the 'Akkak building on the Ad-Dubbayah highway after the building was hit by a shell. Shells have also fallen on the Ad-Dubbayah Highway.

Finally we report that the areas of Al-Barjawi and Al-Manarah did not come under shelling as had been reported earlier. We have also been informed that shells have fallen in the area of the Beirut Airport and around the Marine positions.

Multinational Force Aircraft Overfly Beirut
NC090451 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] At 0525 today, multinational force warplanes carried out reconnaissance sorties over Beirut and the mountain, particularly over the upper Al-Matn, 'Alayh, and Ash-Shuf, where the armed Syrian positions, which early today directed artillery shells and Grad rockets at the depth of Greater Beirut, are located.

French Planes Reconnoiter Artillery Positions
NC090657 Paris AFP in English 0654 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 9 (AFP) — Two French Super-Etendard jets from the 33,000-ton aircraft carrier *Foch* off the Lebanese coast today overflew mountains neighbouring Beirut after eight

shells slammed into the area of the headquarters of French troops here.

The planes were on a reconnaisance mission for the artillery positions which fired the shells, a spokesman for the French contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force told newsmen.

Shells Stop 'Italian Contingent Mobilization'

AU082005 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] (ANSA) — Beirut, September 8 — The town of Dayr al-Qamar south of Beirut where an estimated 30,000 Christian refugees from the Ash-Shuf region are encamped was shelled again this afternoon and some twenty Red Cross vehicles carrying food, medicine and clothing were forced to turn back thirty kilometers south of the town.

The bombardment, according to some reports in the capital, put a stop to the mobilization of multilateral force troops, mainly the Italian contingent, awaiting further orders and a cease-fire to accompany the Red Cross officials on their relief mission.

Shelling Stopped

NC082005 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Since this evening the Syrians and the Palestinians have been shelling Dayr al-Qamar and its hills, wounding a number of people. The Lebanese forces returned the shelling. The shelling stopped about 1 hour ago.

VOL on Syrian, Palestinian Shelling of Army

NC090841 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] In an exposed attempt to escalate tension in the mountain, the Syrian occupation army, the Palestinians, the Libyans, the South Yemenis, the Iranians, and the leftist groups have expanded the scope of their shelling of the Lebanese Army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh up to Suq al-Gharb. The Voice of Lebanon has identified the sources of the feverish shelling as being located in Qubay', Qurnayil, Duhur Salima, Ra's al-Matn, Mshikha, Duhur al-'Ibadiyah, 'Alayh, and Ru'aysat Sawfar. The Lebanese Army artillery is violently answering the sources of the shelling to silence them. The Lebanese Forces positions in 'Ayn Ksur and Qabr Shmun are being subjected to a similar shelling from the foreigners' rocket launchers and heavy artillery. The Lebanese Forces are dealing with the sources of fire with the appropriate weapons.

VOL Says Lebanese Forces Capture 'Ayn Ksur

NC090627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have completed their control of 'Ayn Ksur village and are continuously advancing inside Qabr Shmun, where they are chasing the remnants of the Socialist gunmen and foreigners.

A noticeable calm was recorded this morning on the Ma'asir Bayt ad-Din, Bayt ad-Din, and Dayr al-Qamar axes following a night during which Dayr al-Qamar and the surrounding hills were subjected to intermittent shelling. The Lebaense Forces silenced the Syrian and Socialist artillery emplacements in Al-Baruk, 'Ayn Zhalta, and the Ma'asir Bayt ad-Din hills.

VOL Says Israeli Patrol Enters Al-Jahiliyah

NC090931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0920 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] An Israeli patrol consisting of seven armored vehicles and a military jeep entered Al-Jahiliyah village in Iqlim al-Kharrub a short while ago. The reasons for this patrol's entry into Al-Jahiliyah village are not known.

This is the second time that Israeli patrols have entered areas beyond the Al-'Awwali line. The first time was yesterday when an Israeli patrol entered Ar-Rumaylah village.

PSP Accuse Phalangists of Massacre in 'Bayh

JN090800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] responsible source has stated the following:

After entering 'Bayh yesterday, a joint force of the Phalangist army and militas perpetrated new massacres against the unarmed children, women, and old people. The number of casualties is not known yet. These forces also set fire to and destroyed the shrine of Amir as-Sayyid 'Abdallah at-Tanusi, one of the most important shrines in the township. This took place while the PSP forces are exercising the utmost self-restraint and are not harrassing any citizen during their control of the Phalangist positions and villages in the mountain.

The three massacres perpetrated in Kafr Matta, (Tbayya), and 'Bayh clearly justify our fears in not allowing the fascist army, Al-Jumayyil's army, to enter the mountain. The far and near now realize that this army is an indivisible part of the Phalangist militia.

VOAL Says PSP Captures Bayt ad-Din Barracks

NC090612 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0540 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] At 2000 yesterday, Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] fighters and the Nationalist Forces captured the Phalangist militia barracks in Bayt ad-Din after inflicting direct hits on the Phalangists and seizing military vehicles and large quantities of ammunition. The Nationalist Forces also captured Dar Durit and are still advancing to tighten the noose on the Phalangist militia in the Ash-Shuf areas.

Major Haddad on Kidnapping Operation in South

JN090810 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Leader of free Lebanon Major Sa'd Haddad this morning issued the following statement: Some armed factions are trying to fan the fire of sedition in the south on as happened yesterday on Jazzin road, when armed men kidnapped four people from Hasbayya. These factions believe that if a sectarian war takes place in the south, free Lebanon's army will be forced to interfere and thus ease the pressure on Ash-Shuf. In response to this, we would like to clarify the following:

1. We denounce the kidnapping and all premeditated actions to drag the region into a dirty sectarian war.

2. Free Lebanon's army is the army of all the Lebanese people and is not a sectarian army. Under no circumstances will this army enter the sectarian war.

3. We remind everybody that the IDF is the only one responsible for guaranteeing the security of all inhabitants in the areas under its control.

4. We tell every person in the south, regardless of the faction to which he is affiliated, who cannot control his temper and enthusiasm for fighting, to join the fighting fronts and show his valor there.

5. We are concerned about the coexistence formula in free Lebanon and will not forgive anybody who tries to undermine this coexistence environment.

8 Sep Middle East, Africa DAILY REPORT Correction

The final page of the Lebanon section of the 8 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT, G 6, was inadvertently published at the end of the volume after the Southern Africa section.

Al-Asad Confers With King Fahd's Envoy 8 Sep
JN081433 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] In Damascus at 1500 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received King Fahd's special envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Salih al-Fadl, Saudi ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and the developments in the Lebanese arena.

Damascus: America 'Seeking War' in Mideast
JN081522 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] America is seeking war. It is also trying to turn the Middle East into an arena for its war. Israel has ambitions against more Arab lands through a continuous war against the Arabs. Now that U.S. diplomacy has prepared the Arab region to accept its desire for invasion and hegemony, nothing remains in its way except Syria, which is obstructing its plans, confronting its plotting, and rejecting blackmail and provocation, unaffected by some Arab rulers' transformation into a platoon in the U.S. military column.

What is new in the arena of struggle is that France has forgotten its bitter past experience in Algeria and at the Suez Canal banks. It wears the military helmet once again as if it refuses to end its wars against the Arabs. The U.S. threat, which is coupled with the huge U.S. and French naval and ground concentrations in Lebanon and its waters, constitutes a heavy burden for regional and international peace, particularly if the dangers posed by Israel's aggression to stability and security in the Middle East and the Mediterranean are added to this threat.

Despite the fact that the allies of aggression are using the Phalangist authority in Lebanon as a cover for their aggression, the established facts say that they have chosen Lebanon to implement their colonialist desire and the pledges made by the Western states to defend Israel since the entire West took part in displacing the people of Palestine and since the West found in dividing the Arab homeland a means to keep the this homeland, with its wealth, markets, and waterways, under all types of monopolization and colonialist activity.

Now that the United States' participation in killing Lebanon's Arabism and independence has become an unquestionable phenomenon, the likelihood is that America's war against the Arabs will not stop at the thresholds of Lebanon and its coasts as long as the American purpose behind this war is to strike at the Arab liberation movement as represented in Syria's steadfastness and adherence to its firmly established pan-Arab creed. If the war plan drawn up by the Pentagon circles calls for a limited war under the pretext of defending the Beirut rulers, the Arab people of Lebanon and Arab Syria will not be taken in by this pretext as long as the ones whom America is defending are rejected by the Lebanese and as long as America's war is aimed primarily against Syria in its role as the obstacle facing the detailed American plan.

The Arab masses, as well as the other world forces of liberation and peace, realize that the United States has arranged the chapters of its war in such a way that all the Western sides that signed the pact to defend Israel will be partners in this war. A host of other evidence corroborates this U.S. role, headed by the document of strategic alliance with Israel and the joint defense pact to be concluded between the Phalangist authority and the Zionist entity. This renders the U.S. war in Lebanon one of grave political and military dimensions against the Arab territory and destiny. Under such a large assembly of hostile alliances America's war cannot be limited in area and objective. This is the what makes it dangerous to the security of the region and the world at large.

If the U.S. White House and Pentagon leaders want to be more enlightened about the eventualities and expectations, they should realize that Syria's security stems from Lebanon's security, that Arab Syria rejects placing the decision regarding the region in the U.S. hands, and that Syria will not yield to the cheap methods of threat. Syria will stick to its firm stand of defending the Arab rights in Lebanon, Palestine, and every other Arab land that is threatened by an American invasion or a Zionist occupation. As leader Al-Asad has said: It is better for Syria to fight for another 100 years rather than relinquish an inch of Arab territories or an iota of Arab rights.

Prime Minister Receives USSR Muslim Delegation
JN081559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] At 1300 today, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received His Eminence Dr Shamsutdin Babakhanov, the Muslims' mufti in the USSR, [title as heard] and his delegation. Religious Trusts Minister Dr Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib attended the meeting.

During the meeting Babakhanov expressed his appreciation for Syria's progress and its construction achievements under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, and emphasized the strong friendship between Syria and the USSR as manifested in the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He asserted that the USSR's stand in support of the struggle fo the Arabs and Muslims expresses the sincere feelings of all the USSR's peoples in championing the national casues of the Arabs and the Muslims. He added that struggle for rights, justice, and peace is a basic demand of people, and one that requires solidarity and cohesion in order to be achieved.

The prime minister thanked Dr Babakhanov for his sincere feelings toward Syria and its honorable struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad. He asserted that the Syrian-Soviet friendship is based on the solid grounds of mutual cooperation in all spheres in order to confront all schemes hostile to the Arab nation and the Muslims. The prime minister noted the importance of such mutual visits to emphasize the concepts of real friendship between the Syrian and USSR peoples. Dr al-Kasm presented copies of the Holy Koran printed in Syria to Babakhanov and the members of his delegation. Babakhanov gave the prime minister a copy of the Holy Koran printed in the USSR.

Action Taken To Prevent Massacre in Lebanon

TA081913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Israel is taking action to prevent a massacre in the Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. This was officially reported in Jerusalem this evening. The announcement says that Israel has warned the warring forces in the region against harming innocent civilians. There are tens of thousands of Christian refugees in Dayr al-Qamar who have fled from the north.

The announcement issued this evening in Jerusalem says that Israel is holding continuous contacts with the United States as well as other elements concerning what is happening. An appeal has also been made to the International Red Cross.

Dayr al-Qamar Besieged

TA091215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A Druze spokesman in Damascus announced that the Druze have laid siege to the small Christian town of Dayr al-Qamar in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus has learned from a Druze source that Walid Junblatt's fighters have in fact given an ultimatum to the Christians in the small besieged town. They demand that they disarm and then they will allow them and the thousands of refugees there to get out.

Druze, Christian Conflict Erupts in Village

TA090624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The conflict between the Druze and Christians in Lebanon has reached Israel as well. A handgrenade was thrown last night at a house in a Christian neighborhood in the Druze village of 'Isfiyah on Karmel Mountain. There were no casualties but there was damage. A large police force arrived at the scene and detained five suspects. Additional detentions are expected.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that on the eve of the holiday several shots were fired at a church and houses of the Christian community in this village, and the Haifa district police commander summoned the village notables and brought the gravity of the act to their attention.

At the same time, our correspondent notes that the police are also checking the possibility that the background for the act is criminal and may not be a result of any factional conflict.

Villagers To Take Action

TA090733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The local council of 'Isfiyah will convene for an emergency session at noon to discuss the rising factional tension. The head of the council, (Ruslan Abu Rukun), this morning condemned any attempt to harm the Christian families living in the village. In a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar, he added that the village Druze will do their best to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents and among other things will place guards at the houses of their Christian neighbors at night. The head of the local council this morning visited the houses of Christian notables in the village and made similar remarks.

Tonight the Druze notables will convene to discuss the affair. According to them they had not imagined that the tension would reach the point where a handgrenade would be thrown. Our correspondent adds that in many Galilee Druze villages where Christians also live there is no tension and life is proceeding normally.

In Kafr Yasif six Christian youths wanted to enlist in the IDF since they believed they could thus aid the Christians in Lebanon but, due to pressure from their village notables, they gave up.

Druze Leader on Tension

TA090830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The spiritual leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif, this morning called on his community members as well as on the members of the non-Jewish communities to continue to maintain relations of fraternity and coexistence according to the laws of the State of Israel. In a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar, Shaykh Amin Tarif said that the throwing of the handgrenade and the shooting at the church in the village of 'Isfiyah is an uncommon incident and he condemns any act which violates public order. He denied reports that tension has risen between Druze and Christians living in the same villages.

The head of the Kafr Yasif local council, (Nimr Murkus), also told our correspondent this morning that there is no factional tension and that the tension in Lebanon has not reached Israel. He too is convinced that the incident in 'Isfiyah is an exception.

Local Council Condemns Acts

TA091221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The local council of 'Isfiyah has unanimously and very sharply condemned the throwing of a handgrenade at the house of a Christian resident of the village and the shots fired at the local Catholic Church. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that about 150 'Isfiyah Druze and Christian notables participated in the meeting as well. They called on the police to make every effort to capture the criminals and bring them to trial.

The head of the local council, (Ruslan Abu Rukon), declared that he and the other 'Isfiyah villagers will not allow the factional war in Lebanon to spill over into 'Isfiyah or any other village in Israel and that the friendship between Druze and Christians will continue.

Appeals had earlier been made to members of both communities to prevent a deterioration in the situation and to continue to cultivate understanding and friendship. Manifestos in this spirit were issued by MAPAM's secretary, the head of the Minorities Branch in the Labor Party, and the Druze Initiative Committee.

Druze Appeal to Lewis To Prevent Marines Fire

TA082107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The representatives of the Druze in Israel have requested an urgent meeting with U.S. Ambassador in Tel Aviv Samuel Lewis, and want the Marines in Lebanon not to fight against the Druze there. A member of the Druze followup committee, (Muhammad Ghamal), has told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that a representative of the U.S. Embassy has said that the Marines have no intention of doing so.

IDF Units Reportedly Patrol North of Al-'Awwali

TA081910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Reporters in Beirut have reported that an IDF armored unit today crossed the Al-'Awwali River northward for the first time since the redeployment, patrolled deep inside the area that had been evacuated, and removed a barricade erected by unidentified armed men. A REUTER correspondent says that the unit had six armored personnel carriers and was also accompanied by three Merkava tanks and two jeeps. The unit penetrated over 30 km north of the river, and after completing its mission returned to base.

It was reported that a smaller IDF patrol also crossed the Al-'Awwali today in order to patrol the area and remove roadblocks put up by the Phalangists. The IDF spokesman has refused to comment on the above reports, noting that he is not in the habit of addressing reports regarding movements of IDF units.

Further on IDF Patrol

TA091008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Small arms fire was directed at an IDF position near Qamid al-Lawz in the eastern sector of Lebanon last night. There were no casualties. The soldiers at the post returned the fire. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that it is believed that a terrorist squad which penetrated the area from the Druze-controlled zone in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region was responsible for the firing.

More on the IDF activity: Voice of Lebanon radio station reported that a military patrol with seven tanks crossed the Al-'Awwali River this morning and moved about 18 km up to the small town of Al-Jahiliyah east of the coast. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus notes that this is the second report that has arrived from Beirut in the last 24 hours about IDF patrols moving into areas beyond the Al-'Awwali River.

Peres Views Alternatives in Future Government

TA071445 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 7 Sep 83 p 26

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Dov Goldstein in Peres' office; date not given]

[Excerpt] Goldstein: Given the circumstances following Begin's announcement of his intention to resign, what do you now prefer: a narrowly-based government under your leadership, or a unity government with the Alignment's participation but led by Yitzhaq Shamir?

Peres: This is not a question of personal preference, or rather, not just a question of such a preference. I do not believe that Mr Shamir can set up a unity government even if he wants to, and I doubt whether he at all wants to. Both ideology and arithmetic must be taken into account when forming a governing coalition. As for ideology, there is a firm basis for the assessment that most Knesset members are more open to the ideas and solutions that my movement represent than to Mr Shamir's. It is not a coincidence that Shamir voted against the Camp David accords, just as it is not a coincidence that we voted for them, though we were in the opposition.

As for arithmetic, it cannot be ignored that the Alignment is the largest Knesset faction, and its leaders have no reason in the world to make it artificially smaller. The Alignment is today more united than it has been for years. This is one of its periods of unity. The coalition has no candidates willing to change their ideological stance. But in the Alignment there is visible uneasiness in both the economic and political-security spheres.

Therefore, whoever speaks of a unity government must take into account that the largest parliamentary bloc is the Alignment (50 MK's), and parliamentary logic requires that it head a unity government.

Goldstein: To prevent doubt and error, tell me: Are you saying that the condition for setting up a unity government is that it be headed by a member of the Alignment, namely, Shim'on Peres?

Peres: The answer is affirmative. Yes, that is the condition.

Goldstein: Do you support the demand by the six MK's to establish a unity government, despite all the difficulties?

Peres: It seems to me that it is better to talk about a government which is broad enough but not so broad as to paralyze it. In other words, there is no sense in setting up a government consisting of all 120 MK's because it would quickly become paralyzed. It is necessary to form the largest bloc possible but one that will not lose its ability to act and make decisions in the government. However, we are open to and will discuss all proposals. We support a broad government founded on agreed-upon policy lines. It will be headed by the Alignment, which will implement an alternative policy that will rescue Israel from the straits it is in.

Goldstein: I am having difficulty understanding what you mean by a broad government. You say it makes no sense to set

up a government of 120 MK's. However, does it make sense to establish, for example, a government based on the support of 96 Herut and Alignment MK's?

Peres: It is doubtful whether that is possible because of differences in outlook on economic and political matters. There are different views in the Likud. Economically, for example, Yitzhaq Moda'i's views are closer to ours than Aridor's. And politically, Yitzhaq Berman's views are closer to ours than Defense Minister Moshe Arens'. The Likud itself is a coalition of parties. Today, it is dominated by Herut, and between its views and ours there are differences in every area.

In the economic area, we call Aridor's policy populist: It tries to win the public's favor and endear itself to the voter by disbursing money, while at the same time it dangerously and totally ignores the needs of tomorrow's voter and the country's situation. If one may use a slogan, we believe that the nation must be built, not bought. It is only now, so very late, that the public is starting to feel the grave and distressing results of that populist policy. Important social norms have been destroyed; the till is becoming empty; foreign debts are increasing at a menacing rate; and even the present government is shocked by the distressing situation it has itself led us to.

Goldstein: There are those in the Alignment who argue that it is better to let the Likud and its partners remain in power and serve out their failure until the end of their term of office, and then go to the polls, on the assumption that this will guarantee the Alignment a significant victory. What is your view?

Peres: I have heard that argument, and I reject it completely. We do not have two countries, one the Likud's and the other the Alignment's. The failure of any government is the failure of one country, of all of us. Responsible citizens, let alone the leaders of political movements, must not hope for the failure of the country in order to win the electorate's votes. That is a Bolshevik view and I do not subscribe to it. A party that does not think in national terms cannot fulfill its role in a truly democratic government.

Goldstein: If you join a broad government now, in the next elections, the Likud will present you as partners to its failures. Are you aware and sensitive to that possibility?

Peres: I am. However, we do not exist just to go to the polls and vote for Knesset members. The Alignment is committed to help and contribute at all times and in all situations. I am also aware that all the country's citizens have a true and deep aspiration to increase the nation's unity and decrease its divisions. People are tired of the rift, which is sometimes exaggerated, between the religious and secular Jews, and of the ethnic and economic rifts. That is one of the reasons I speak about as broad a government as possible. The nation's feelings must be respected.

Goldstein: I will ask you again: How can a broad government be established without the Likud?

Peres: There are various possibilities, but I cannot go into detail now.

Goldstein: Perhaps elements in the Likud itself would join a government under you?

Peres: A broad government must include the religious bloc — the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el and TAMI. That already makes for a fairly broad government.

Goldstein: How? Fifty MK's from the Alignment and another 12 from the small parties? Sixty-two MK's are a broad government?

Peres: Plus two MK's from Shinuy, and the fact that the four Communist MK's will not vote against such a government. That gives you 66 MK's versus 54, which is a majority of 12 MK's. As for the Likud, it is not my responsibility to deal with how the Likud will develop without Menahem Begin's leadership. However, it would be wrong to ignore the dilemma facing the two components of the Likud, Herut, and the Liberals. Just as in the Alignment, the component parties of the Likud have also maintained their positions. The Likud is not unified, and so long as the parties are not completely unified, various possibilities exist. But, I will not elaborate.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Ahmad Jibril

LD090626 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhuljijah 1, Sep 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has met with Ahmad Jibril, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, who took part in the Libyan people's celebration marking the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

SUDAN

New Chief Justice, Other Appointments Named

JN081540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a decree appointing Daf'allah al-Hajj Yusuf as chief justice. Yusuf was the chairman of the Higher Council of Religious Affairs and Trusts before he was replaced by Dr Yusuf al-Khalifah Abu Bakr.

President Numayri also issued a decree appointing Salah ad-Din Shabikah who was the chief justice, as legal adviser for presidential affairs; and 'Awadh al-Jid Muhammad Ahmad as minister of state at the president's office. Numayri issued another decree appointing Dr Hassan Al-Turabi, who was the president's adviser for legal affairs, as the president's adviser for foreign affairs.

Numayri Issues Statement on New Penal Code

JN081957 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 8 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri addressed a statement to the people through the mass media this afternoon on the basic characteristics of the penal code, the attorney general's law, and the judiciary council's law.

The statement completes a comprehensive judiciary revolution. Therefore, it was necessary to review the penal code in order to link it organically and spiritually with the Islamic law.

According to the new penal code, the imprisonment penalty for theft was replaced by amputation of the hand, in accordance with Islamic law. Long-term imprisonment for armed robbery and armed theft was replaced by death, amputation, or life imprisonment after it was 20-30 years imprisonment. [sentence as received]

Alcohol and gambling have both been prohibited. Adultery will be penalized by stoning and lashing, in accordance with the Islamic law. The punishment for bribery has been increased [words indistinct]. Crimes of murder and related offenses will be judged in accordance with the Koran.

TUNISIA

Turkish Gendarme Commander Meets Officials

TA071027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] National Security Council member and Commander of the Gendarmerie General Sedat Celasun is continuing his contacts in Tunisia. According to information from the Foreign Ministry, Gen Celasun met with the Tunisian prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs. The satisfaction felt by the two sides over the real cooperation achieved in all fields was expressed during the meetings. The sides also expressed the wish to further develop Turkish-Tunisian relations in the interests of both countries. Gen Celasun will participate in the ceremonies to be held tomorrow on the anniversary of the establishment of the Tunisian national guard.

ETHIOPIA

Amnesties for Political Prisoners, Criminals Granted

EA082031 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Socialist Ethiopia today granted an amnesty to political prisoners and common criminals. This was disclosed by a PMAC spokesman this evening. The PMAC of Socialist Ethiopia granted the amnesty from today, 8 September 1983, to 117 political prisoners and 1,046 common criminals.

UGANDA

Education Minister Ojok Departs for DPRK

EA082347 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A Uganda Government delegation led by the minister of education, Professor Isaac Newton Ojok, has left for Pyongyang to attend the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The delegation was seen off at Entebbe by the Korean ambassador to Uganda, Chang Tai-hui, and the permanent secretary to the ministry of education, Mr (Ignatious Matiga). The celebrations will also be attended by a three-man delegation of the Uganda-Korean Friendship Society, led by the chairman of the society, Dr (Chotaburu).

Meanwhile, the ambassador of the DPRK, Mr Chang Tai-hui, has reaffirmed his country's solidarity with the Uganda Government and its leaders. The ambassador, who was officiating at the opening of a Uganda-Korean Friendship Society branch at Kampala high school, observed that Korea also passed through the same experience that Uganda is undergoing, adding that the establishment of the Uganda-Korean Friendship Society only seeks to strengthen the ties and enrich both countries with experience.

Resettlement of Rwandan Refugees Begins

AB081217 Dakar PANA in English 1138 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Kampala, 8 Sep (UNA/PANA) — The Uganda Government has started the exercise of transferring Rwandese refugees from their former settlements in Oruchinga and Nakivale in the Mbarara District to a new settlement about 10 miles north of Mbarara.

The minister of culture and community development, Dr James Rwanyarare, flagged off the first group involving 178 refugees. The new settlement is at Kyaka in Kabarole District. The minister, who was accompanied by the UNHCR representative in Uganda, S.V. Lukika, and several government officials, called upon the refugees to be law-abiding, adding that they would find no problem if they respected the laws of Uganda. He urged them to cooperate with the inhabitants of their new area.

Dr Rwanyarare revealed that the government had an elaborate plan to put up modern infrastructure within the settlement. Advising the refugees to take farming seriously, the minister said the government would not hesitate to provide farm implements to those who are determined to work hard.

The UNHCR representative in Uganda, Mr Lukika, expressed thanks to the government and in particular, the Ministry of Culture and Community Development, for its commitment to the cause of the refugees. He assured the refugees that his office would be ready to assist them if they were cooperative and law-abiding.

CHAD

France Accused of Plotting To Partition Country

NC082014 Paris AFP in English 2007 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 8 (AFP) — Official Chadian radio today accused France of plotting to partition Chad with Libya by keeping French forces out of the fighting between the government of President Hissein Habre and the Libyan-backed forces of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei. "The latest events demonstrate clearly that France has no intention to react against Libyan aircraft attacking a few dozen kilometers from French lines," the radio broadcast said. French soldiers "rest their guns on the ground while the National Armed Forces face Libyan armor and warplanes alone," the radio added.

The broadcast came amid sharply differing accounts here and in Paris of the latest fighting in eastern Chad. The local authorities maintain that at least 2,000 Libyans were involved in combat with government forces. The French said there had been only "minor" incidents, and Western diplomatic sources here said there were no Libyans involved.

The radio said it was to be feared France and Libya were secretly negotiating on Chad's future to give the north to Libya and the south to France. If that were so, why had France sent warplanes to the country, the radio asked. It suggested the explanation that they were there "to concretize the dividing line."

The broadcast was the fiercest to date against French policy since French soldiers began arriving here in mid-August. The Chadian authorities have made no secret in the past few weeks of their bitterness about what they resent as French passivity towards the Libyans. But they have never spoken out publicly in such tough and direct terms as last night's broadcast did.

Minister Says Attack on Koro-Toro 'Imminent'

AB091005 Paris AFP in French 0841 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Sep (AFP) — A strong column of Libyan troops is preparing to attack the town of Koro-Toro (600 km north of Ndjamena), Chadian Minister of Information Soumailia Mahamat said today. This attack is imminent, said the minister, who added that troops of President Hissein Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] were in Koro-Toro, about 200 km from the first positions of the French at Salal.

The minister said the Libyan column was grouped at Chicha, about 80 km north of Koro-Toro and more than 160 km south of Faya-Largeau. This attack, if it is carried out, will be the first on the northern front since the arrival of French troops in Chad in mid-August.

The Chadian authorities have mentioned two attacks in the eastern part of the country against their position at Oum Chalouba, a crossroad situated at 100 km north of the French positions at Arada. The Ndjamena government had earlier reported the reinforcement of the Libyan military force in the region of Faya-Largeau and in the northeastern part of Chad, at Fada (200 km north of Oum Chalouba).

Further Soumaila Remarks

JN081144 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 8 Sep (SUNA) — The situation is calm in northeastern Chad and government forces are carrying out combing operations after riposting the land offensive against Oum Chalouba the Chadian information minister said. The minister, however, did not rule out the possibility of a new offensive and said newsmen should visit the region to realize the real menace posed by the aggression to silence such tendencies, claiming the situation was not that serious. The minister pointed out that many Libyan soldiers were either killed or captured during yesterday's fighting, adding that this country would dispose of all means to maintain respect of its independence and the integrity of its territories.

The minister said the situation was serious and freezing the status quo allows Al-Qadhdhafi to reinforce the presence of his forces in Chad and build more bases like the one in Faya-Largeau to resume his aggression. "After the pullout from Faya-Largeau, government forces have launched no counter offensive because the Libyan air forces have tilted the balance in favour of the rebel forces" the minister said. Nevertheless, the minister stressed the key role of Chadian forces in riposting all offensives hoping that these forces will be equipped with offensive arms to restore Chadian occupied territories.

Chadian forces needed an umbrella, the minister said, signaling that the French planes had not flown over the battlefield and their participation in the fighting would be according to a French decision. He said French forces and Chadian forces were undertaking reconnaissance patrols. As for Chad's diplomatic efforts, the minister said two Chadian envoys are currently explaining the situation to African heads of state and carrying to them messages from President Habre calling for the convention of the special commission to review the Chadian-Libyan conflict.

Western Sources Deny Libyans Involved in Fighting

AB081845 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 8 Sep 83

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 8 (AFP) — Western diplomatic sources today denied assertions by the Chadian Government of Hissein Habre that Libyan forces took part in the latest fighting in Chad. The Libyans backing ousted former President Goukouni Oueddei were still in reserve in the north at Faya-Largeau and the northeast at Fada, the sources said, playing a similar role to the French troops assisting President Habre.

But the latest clashes round Oum Chalouba occurred only a few dozen kilometers north of Arada, the eastern end of the "red line" held by the French, reports reaching here said. Some rebel patrols had also reportedly been spotted by French aircraft only 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Salal at the other end of the line along the 15th parallel.

Western diplomatic sources said the French themselves sent out patrols some tens of kilometers from their bases, and had made visual contact with opposing elements, but they had standing instructions to avoid combat. Mr Habre's own forces apparently range much further afield, from Salal almost to Koro-Toro 200 kilometers (125 miles) to the north, while officially on the defensive for lack of strength. In fact both Mr Goukouni's and Mr Habre's own forces appear to be testing each other regularly, engaging in their habitual war of movement where opposing columns make swift outflanking movements and generally clash only briefly.

Meanwhile the 2,500 French toops sent to "dissuade" the rebels, and especially their Libyan backers, will only engage in combat if threatened, according to the official line in Paris. However, this stance raises two questions in the minds of observers here: To what extent will the French react if one of their patrols is attacked, and how will the fighting spirit of the troops be maintained if the current deadlock persists, perhaps for months?

Bardai Questions Mauroy Statement on Diplomacy

AB081910 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] According to French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, diplomacy will now be set in motion. It remains to be seen if he wants diplomacy to succeed. Looting, rapes, delinquency, killing, and lies are the only activities which the rotten Ndjamena regime is now engaging in. Beaten by the National Liberation Army in the north, harassed by the commandos on the front in the east and south of the country, it is incapable of handling the worsening politicosocial situation right under its nose in Ndjamena. This is the look of the unpopular regime of the most despotic gang leader.

Bardai Denounces Habre Stand on Negotiations

AB082130 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The entire world knows it. There is a Chadian politicomilitary crisis with external dimensions. The military defeat of the national annihilation forces in 1980 in Ndjamena could not put an end to it and their externally directed return facilitated by France, the United States, Sudan, and Egypt cannot solve this crisis. A proverb says the finest texts are only meaningful if they are implemented. In the specific case of the Chadian conflict it is not the finest documents that are lacking. The latest are still in the news. These are the Lagos Accords, signed by the 11 factions involved. The leader of the antinational forces pretends to ignore the existence of any national problem. Why then did he sign the Lagos Accords? For what reason did he go to Franceville? In fact, the aim being pursued by the leader of the drug addicts of Ndjamena is nothing but to confiscate power after he grabbed it. A negotiated solution based on the repartition of political power would keep him away from his selfish aim. Does the blackmailer know the extent of this very elementary truth? Does he know that one loses all by trying to win too much?

Recalling the recent politicomilitary steps taken by the Ndjamena traitor enables us to understand better his present attitude. Brought into Ndjamena on 7 June 1982 under circumstances we all know, the leader of Ndjamena puppets thought he had easily conquered power, forgetting the conditions in which he himself returned to Chad after spending several years of exile in Sudan. Based today in Ndjamena because of an international plot hatched and financed by France and the United States, the CIA agent is aiming at only one target, which is to reduce — though the use of guns — the presence of the Chadian National Union Government [GUNT] in the northern, central, and southern parts of the country.

The GUNT is alive and is fighting with its own means as well as with the material assistance given it by its friends. Its existence is another issue. The GUNT exists through its components and as long as the OAU does not denounce the Lagos Accords and the resolutions previously made. The problem of interference represents the external and international aspect of the civil war. As long as guns continue to boom, each side will turn to its arms and ammunition suppliers. During his recent meeting with representatives of the international press, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei was frank. He said: There is no arms factory in Chad.

If today the Ndjamena traitor of the national cause constitutes the major obstacle in the search for peace, it is because he has the support of his French saviors. What is the use of sending a French emissary to the current chairman of the pan-African organization and of what use is the Mitterrand peace plan which by the way, the Ndjamena protege has disassociated himself from? He has demonstrated his bad faith in it and rather supports the American plan. The enemy refuses to hear the voices of diplomats.

The only solution left is that to which he has continued to cling. We like peace but we will make him understand that we can also make war. For the Ndjamena puppets to reject national reconcilaition means that they have fully opted for war. They have all been rejected by a great majority of the African family, including FAN's friends. As for the apparent contradiction between the French policymakers and their protege on the position France should adopt as well as the objectives publicly announced by Paris, it will not stand the test of reality.

GHANA

Press, Radio Comment on ROK Plane Incident

TIMES Views 'Comical' Aspects

AB060840 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] *The Ghanaian Times* says the latest superpower play over the shooting down of a South Korean plane has too many comical aspects to it. The paper says if it is true, then the incident is tragic indeed. But the rest of the story sounds like a comic tale. It says although the United States was able within minutes of the incident to come out with the details, the communciations which it said it had picked up between the plane and a Soviet intercepted jet [as heard] fighter, it took several days for the United States to admit that it had its own spy plane in the area of the incident. According to *The Times*, that afterthought explanation of how the U.S. authorities had knowledge of the details of the incident looks like a ploy to cover up the probability that the shot-down plane was the spy plane itself.

The paper says quite surprisingly, the South Korean authorities seem not to be too bothered by the incident. Even under pressure by parliament to take a serious view of the issue, the South Korean foreign minister more or less brushed it off by reportedly saying that the government felt that the matter should be carefully handled. *The Times* then wonders if the plane was, in fact, a South Korean plane. It hopes that the 269 lives were not lost in the incident and that only a spy plane and its crew took the expected consequences of the game.

Accra Questions Western Press

AB061445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The world has been treated to a barrage of condemnations of the Soviet Union for allegedly shooting down what we are told is an unarmed South Korean civilian plane which we are again told, strayed accidently into Soviet airspace. Some of the strongly worded attacks from the British press, for example, describe the Soviet Union as a trigger-happy nation that shoots first and asks questions afterwards. Another paper concluded that the Soviet Union is not the type of country which can be trusted to fulfill its side of arms control agreements.

But last Sunday's admission by the U.S. for the first time since the tragedy occurred that at the time of the incident, its own spy plane was in the area where the Korean plane went down, raises questions that are very disturbing indeed. The principal question is not why there was a U.S. reconnaissance plane in the area, but why the fact of its presence was concealed for such a long time when this could have helped the world to resolve the mystery surrounding the incident.

Upon any view of the matter, we cannot escape the conclusion that this information was deliberately withheld in order for the West to score the propaganda point that the Soviet Union is a callous regime that cares little for human lives. In the instant case, it is possible that it was the U.S. spy plane that was first spotted on Soviet radar. It was signaled to indentify itself. This was ignored. Soviet jet interceptors then approached a plane they thought was what they had seen on their radar screens earlier. This turned out to be a civilian plane with 269 human beings on board. But the failure of the Soviet pilots to see the difference becomes a human error and may be pardoned if, as is likely, they did not know that there were two such planes in the area at the time and remember, the U.S. has said its reconnaissance plane had even crossed the path of the Korean jet at one time, and both the U.S. and the Korean aircraft were Boeings.

In these circumstances, the tragedy, regrettable as it is, becomes one of genuine human error and is not the result of callousness on the part of whoever has caused it. And assuming the truth of Western allegations that the Soviets shot the plane down, can the U.S. escape its share of blame in the light of what we now know? No wonder one British newspaper reluctantly admitted this morning that the moral force of the condemnations of the Soviet Union has been lost. The least the U.S. can do is to cancel the sanctions it seeks to impose on the Soviet Union over the incident.

But, meanwhile, what about the harsh words used by the Western press against the Soviets. Even if they retract them, as *The Guardian* seems to have done today, the harm has been done. Perhaps this was the intention behind the suppression of the significant facts surrounding the tragedy. The propaganda harvest had to be reaped by all means whether this meant misleading world opinion or not. The whole episode serves to illustrate the habit of certain governments in manipulating world opinion by suppressing vital information, and it should make everyone careful not to accept at face value all that is dished out by those who now control the world information media.

Former Communist Official Charged With Extortion

AB081925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The National Investigations Committee has warned that people who go about using the names of members of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and other government officials to extort money from others will have themselves to blame if caught. This warning is the result of investigations by the committee into reports that certain people in Kumasi have extorted money from others in the names of PNDC members.

According to the committee, it has found out that sometime in 1982, ex-Lieutenant Victor Latwi, accompanied by two friends, visited the house of Mr Paul Adai, managing director of the Adai Cutlers Center in Kumasi, who had been ordered by the Citizens Vetting Committee [CVC] to pay a tax penality of 12.5 million cedis. Ex-Lt Latwi introduced himself to Mr Adai as a close associate of PNDC members and said that he can help him by getting the CVC and the PNDC to wave the outstanding balance of 7.2 million cedis penality. Ex-Lt Latwi then demanded 100,000 cedis from Mr Adai in order to make the necessary

arrangements. A statement by the committee said Mr Adai then issued a check for 50,000 cedis drawn on Barclays Bank, High Street, in Accra.

A businessman friend of Mr Adai also added 55,000 cedis which was handed over to ex-Lt Latwi later. When the CVC started pressing Mr Adai to pay the outstanding balance, he realized he had been duped and, therefore, demanded a refund of the 50,000 from ex-Lt Latwi. The committee has charged Ex-Lt Latwi, who was chairman of the banned Communist Party, with various offenses under PNDC Law 24, and the case, therefore, has been referred to the office of the special public prosecuter.

Arrival of Libyan Oil Consignment Reported
AB022040 Accra Domestic Service in English, 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] A consignment of 33,661 metric tons of crude oil brought in by a Libyan tanker is being discharged at Tema. According to the master of the vessel, Captain Abdul Kahn, it set sail from (?Al Bayda) the 14th of last month with an emergency order from the shipowners to proceed at maximum speed in order to arrive on schedule and return for another consignment. Sources close to the GHAIP [Ghana Italian Petroleum Company] oil refinery told our correspondent that efforts are being made to complete the discharging before the end of the week to enable production to start to augment the present stock.

IVORY COAST

President Sends Condolences to ROK Counterpart
AB082100 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Message by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to ROK President Chon Tu-hwan issued in Abidjan on 8 September]

[Text] Mr President, the Ivorian Government and people, who are deeply indignant at the destruction by Soviet planes of a South Korean airliner that led to the death of 269 people, have asked me to express to you our sincerest condolences and our sympathy for the families of the unfortunate people who lost their lives. We fully share the pain and sorrow of the Korean people and bow down before the innocent victims of this unprecedented act of aggression against a defenseless civilian airliner.

[Signed] Yours sincerely, Felix Houphouet-Boigny

Editorial Deplores GCC 'Threats' on Israel Ties
AB051150 Abidjan Fraternite Matin in French 3,4 Sep 83 p 1

[Marcellin Abougnan editorial: "Dignity"]

[Text] Members of the Gulf Cooperation Council have decided to cut all assistance to countries that restore diplomatic relations with Israel. This decision, with grave consequences for countries that are economically dependent on the Gulf states' capitals, was fiercely brandished after President Samuel Doe announced that he would reopen the Liberian Embassy in Jerusalem. The action by Monrovia, far from reminding the Arab nations of their debt of gratitude toward African countries, gave them instead the opportunity to exert pressure on those whose diplomatic weight it needed 10 years ago to isolate the Hebrew state.

In fact, Africans did not have anything to lose by maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel. Our Arab brothers should remember that. They, with riches in the billions today, threaten to use their oil weapon because we voluntarily decided to be poor by deliberately renouncing the multifaceted cooperation with the Hebrew state because of them. This is so because we also decided to stop all projects that we began with this country. This we did at our now loss and without any reciprocity. The Arab euphoria caused by the various breaks in diplomatic relations with the State of Israel should have incited our new partners to flood our countries with grants and loans under agreeable terms in recognition of support for their cause. But, alas, it is the opposite.

Let us be realistic and face the problem squarely. In 1973, at the demand of Arab countries, the African countries decided to break diplomatic relations with Israel in order to support one of their members, Egypt, which was still occupied by the winners of the "6-Day War" of June 1967, and to help it regain its sovereignty over the Sinai. Strengthened by this support, the oil-rich Arab countries went to war against the Western countries, which are allies of the Jewish state, by increasing the price of their oil. If the Western countries managed to withstand the new prices, they in revenge, inflated the oil bills of our countries already faced with steady trade deterioration. Thus, all our export revenues were exhausted in the payment of these bills which are too heavy for our weak and meagre budgets.

But Egypt reconciled with Israel and recovered its portion of the occupied land. It is worth recalling here that our states do not owe feudal allegiance — far from it — to the oil-rich Arab world. They are independent states, and the Arab states must know that our states have the right to act according to their own desire and in the best interest of their peoples. The new threats of the Gulf states are real diktats — nothing more, nothing less. They are making us believe that henceforth it is their duty to dictate to our countries what policies to adopt and which investors to cooperate with, without remembering that their billions earned from the sale of their oil are used senselessly overarming themselves against the territorial integrity of our states. Fortunately, not all of them have the same mentality.

For example, apart from Egypt and Sudan, the Arab League quickly denounced French and American intervention in Chad and considers it an aggression against Libya, but keeps silent over the direct intervention of Tripoli in a conflict that Al-Qadhdhafi, with the help of Moscow, stir up and fuels with his tanks, jet fighters, and missiles.

The African support of 1973 cannot thrive on illusion and live on promises. The few mosques built in our countries with capital from the oil rich countries are aimed at strengthening the Muslim influence, worse still, the cultural imperialism of the Arab world in our countries, rather than really helping in development of our countries. The mosques do not feed our peoples. For the moment,

the animist and especially Christian black world is not interested in the Arab philosophy of development. "The foot does not go where the heart is not," the saying goes.

As for our country, it feels that cooperation is a matter of dignity. "One cannot impose on the Ivory Coast or on its president political or religious conditions within the framework of cooperation. We shall never accept that," President Felix Houphouet-Boigny once said.

LIBERIA

Foreign Ministry Statement on ROK Plane Incident

AB061120 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Monrovia has described the shooting down of the South Korean airliner last week as contrary to the minimum requirement in international law and well-known requirements of human decency and kindess. All 269 passengers aboard the 747 plane are reported dead and missing. In an interview with [words indistinct], Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman said Liberia is to shortly make its position clear in respect to the shooting of the plane. He said Liberia was to have intervened in the Security Council meeting yesterday.

UN Envoy Comment

AB072025 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Liberia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Dr Abcodu Jones, has called on the Soviet Union to give the world a full story about the shooting down of the South Korean aircraft in which 269 persons lost their lives. Addressing a meeting of the UN Security Council on Tuesday, Dr Jones described as inhumane the willful, calculated shooting down of an unarmed civilian plane carrying helpless civilians. She then went on to extend Liberia's sympathy to the Korean people during their period of mourning. Dr Jones called for the payment of adequate compen

MALI

Western Saharan Envoy Arrives With Message

AB041450 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] SDAR Foreign Affairs Minister Ibrahim Hakim arrived in Bamako yesterday evening with a message from his president, Mohamed Abdelaziz, to General Moussa Traore. The SDAR envoy was received at the Bamako-Senou Airport by Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. Mr Hakim's visit to Bamako comes after a meeting between President Mohamed Abdelaziz and an OAU delegation comprising the Ethiopian foreign affairs minister and the OAU interim secretary general.

NIGERIA

Togo's Eyadema Congratulates Shagari on Reelection

AB062205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has been commended for his pragmatism and sense of awareness of the interests of Africa. The commendation was contained in a special message sent to the president on his reelection by his Togolese counterpart, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. In the message delivered in Lagos today by the Togolese foreign minister, Mr Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo, Gen Eyadema remarked that this sense of awareness has made it possible for President Shehu Shagari to inspire Nigeria, and through it Africa, to the admiration of the international community. He said as one of the pillars of ECOWAS, the president should use his influence to avoid ideological conflicts, tensions, and threats to peace and security of ECOWAS countries and Africa.

Replying, President Shagari thanked the Togolese leader for his warm message. The president and the Togolese envoy also discussed other matters of interest to Africa, such as Chad, Western Sahara, and the negotiations between ACP [African Caribbean and Pacific] and EEC countries.

Results of Gongola State Assembly Elections Announced

AB081730 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] All results of the state house of assembly election in Gongola State have now been declared. A breakdown shows that the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] has maintained its lead with 61 of the 63 seats contested. The NPP [Nigeria People's Party] and the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] have one seat each. Announcing the results at a news conference in his office in Yola, the administrative secretary of the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, Alhaji Mohamed Gopfa, said earlier results announced did not originate from the commission. He said any contrary figures announced should be disregarded.

Dates Set for Elections in Oyo, Ondo States

AB090743 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has announced the dates for the holding of the remaining elections in Oyo and Ondo States. According to a communique issued at the end of a special meeting of the commission in Lagos yesterday, the remaining three elections in Oyo State will be held between 14 and 22 September. Those for Ondo State will take place between 19 and 25 September. The communique appeals to all registered voters in the two states to ensure that they exercise their civic rights by coming out to vote quietly and peacefully for the candidates of their choice in the elections. The remaining elections in the two states were suspended following the outbreak of serious acts of arson and rioting in the wake of the announcement of the results of the governorship election.

TOGO

Interior Minister on Opening Ghana Border

AB082210 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Yesterday [as heard] an Accra press agency dispatch announced that Ghana has decided to reopen its border with our country, Togo. What exactly is the situation? This morning Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, granted an interview to the Togolese press in which he gives all the details on this border reopening issue. We give you this interview of Minister Lacle:

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, a press agency dispatch announced yesterday the reopening of the eastern border of Ghana with Togo. We have, however, observed today that from the Togolese side at the Aflao border, traffic has not begun. Can you tell us exactly what the situation is?

[Lacle] First of all I will tell you that Togo has never closed its border with Ghana. The prevailing situation along the Togolese side of our border with Ghana is the direct consequence of Ghana's decision to close its border with our country last September 1982. After the closure of its border with Togo in September, we waited for 10 days without reacting. It was only after 10 days that we, the Togolese side, were obliged to defend the barriers along the border posts with Ghana. We were at this point when we received a Ghanaian delegation in February 1983 which proposed to us the reopening of a passage point, a border post with Ghana, namely the Aflao post. We said we could not agree to this proposal.

In June, I repeat June, a second Ghanaian delegation came to Togo at its own request and was received by the founding chairman and ourselves. And it was during this second Ghanaian mission to Togo that Ghanaian authorities made a second proposal for the reopening of not only the Aflao post but three additional posts. Togo took note of this second Ghanaian proposal and was preparing to give an answer when the events of 19 June 1983 took place in Ghana. After these developments, Ghana as usual ordered the closure of the border with Togo for reasons that you know since the press spoke extensively about them. You know the importance we attach to the ECOWAS. Togo is a signatory member of the ECOWAS treaty and intends to scrupulously observe the provisions of the ECOWAS agreement, and more precisely, that of the free movement of persons and goods between member-states.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, were there any contacts at the level of the Togolese and Ghanaian authorities before the final decision by Ghana to reopen its eastern border?

[Lacle] No. With reference to the claims by the press that there were contacts between the interior ministers of the two countries before the reopening of the border, I say that my last contact goes as far back as the month of June this year. Since then, I have never met any Ghanaian authority whatsoever nor have I had talks with any Ghanaian authority here or in Ghana. As you said, it was through the press that we learned that Ghana had decided to reopen its border with Togo. I would like to point out one thing to you. Quite to the contrary of what the press has said about Ghana reopening its border with the Republic of Togo, it is simply a question of the reopening some entry points.

This morning the Ghanaian Embassy sent to our Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation a verbal note requesting that the Togolese Government be informed that the Government of Ghana has given instructions to the Ghanaian Embassy in Togo to inform as a matter of urgency the Togolese Government that beginning 5 September 1983, Ghana has reopened its border with Togo at the following points: Aflao, (?Newsou), Katale, and Kulungugu. And this verbal note is dated Thursday, 8 September. Therefore, it is not a question of the reopening of the border as the press published in Accra yesterday but rather the Ghanaian authorities have decided to open four border points with Togo.

[Unidentified reporter] In this respect, Mr Minister, could we know Togo's position on this border reopening matter?

[Lacle] Togo's position is simple. We are committed to the climate of good neighborliness with neighboring countries. We are committed to the unity of our continent and of course we can only work to strengthen all moves that are geared toward unity. But if Ghana has opened its border with Togo, all its border with Togo as the dispatches announced, well Togo, too, is prepared to react in favor of such a decision by reopening its western border with Ghana. This is our position in a nutshell. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Government To Announce Position on Chad 'Soon'

AB081210 Paris AFP in French 1002 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Sep (AFP) — The National Council of the Revolution [CNR], in power in Upper Volta since the 4 August coup d'etat, has not officially taken a position on the Chadian conflict and does not support any of the parties in conflict, a source close to the Upper Voltan presidency stated on Wednesday. The chairman of the CNR and head of state, Thomas Sankara, recently affirmed before the diplomatic corps and then the press "the unconditional support of Upper Volta to all national liberation movements."

Many observers interpreted this as support by the CNR for Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government which is fighting against Hissein Habre's regime with Libyan assistance. This interpretation was also based on the fact that this new Upper Voltan regime maintains good relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. However, a source close to the Upper Voltan presidency has stressed that the country has not yet taken a position on the Chadian conflict and that it will be made known "very soon."

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Meets Cuban Counterpart

AB082135 Luanda ANGOP in French 1120 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Havana, 8 Sep (ANGOP) — Angolan Minister of External Relations Paulo Jorge, who is currently visiting Cuba, and Jorge Risquet Valdez, a member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, during talks in the Cuban capital (Havana), condemned the White House's stand on the issue of granting independence to Namibia and also attempts by the imperialist forces to link the Namibian problem to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Angolan diplomat and his Cuban host noted that the worsening of the international situation is due to the aggressive and militarist external policy of the Washington administration. Also, with the multiform support it enjoys from the United States, racist South Africa is waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola and against the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Finally, the Angolan minister of external relations and Jorge Risquet Valdez expressed their desire to see relations between the two parties and two peoples further develop and strengthen.

ANGOP Issues Statement on S. African Propaganda

AB081545 Dakar PANA in French 1450 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 8 Sep (ANGOP/PANA) — According to a statement issued yesterday evening by ANGOP (Angolan News Agency), which reflects the official Angolan position, the racist regime of South Africa has, in recent days, launched a propaganda campaign aimed at distorting the spirit and letter of the report by the UN secretary general to the Security Council on the Namibian issue. This campaign, the Angolan agency stressed, is aimed at "deceiving international opinion by giving the document a malicious and biased interpretation in a manner, according to ANGOP, to confuse the positions." This is "yet another maneuver to perpetrate the illegal occupation of the Namibian territory." "This demonstrates clearly," ANGOP went on, "that the South Africans do not even want to cooperate in the implementation of UN Resolution 435."

The same article pointed out that the UN secretary general was very clear in his report when he wrote that the racist regime of Pretoria continues to put as a precondition the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before this resolution is implemented. "Now," ANGOP pointed out, "the entire South African propaganda apparatus is trying to make people believe that the fact that the UN secretary general mentioned Pretoria's stand in his report means that his document has adopted it." "This," according to ANGOP, "will continue to be strongly condemned because it is dishonest and primitive. This is not surprising to anyone who knows the South African stand."

Apart from the South African radio station which devotes its time to speculating on a lie, it is now the foreign minister, Roelof Botha, himself who has just demonstrated an unprecedented lack of feelings of shame, not only by distorting the report of the UN secretary general, but also by going as far as to try to involve the five Western countries as if all these countries agreed with Pretoria's point of view. This, ANGOP added, must be denounced publicly so that people know how far "the insolence of the leaders of apartheid" can go.

According to South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, the condition for granting independence to Namibia — the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — will be defended not only by the UN secretary general — this is a lie because, the article added, the report does not say that — but also by the United States, Canada, Britain, France, and FRG. This is also untrue. As ANGOP recalled, only the United States shares the view of the racist South Africans. This does not surprise anyone.

However, wrongly, Minister Roelof Botha claims to have the right to speak on behalf of those who, it seems to us, never gave him a mandate to do so. In fact, as far as we know, for example, France would not go so far as to ask Roelof Botha to speak on behalf of its government .... The French stand on this issue has always been clear throughout this process.

According to ANGOP, all these maneuvers by the South African Republic and the imperialist North Americans are finally aimed at merely complicating the solution to the Namibian problem and perpetrating the colonial regime in Namibia. Also, ANGOP recalled, the Pretoria regime continues to occupy a part of Angolan territory. Progessively, it is significantly increasing its attacks and the destabilizing actions of its forces, its mercenaries, and its puppets in other areas of the People's Republic of Angola. [Words indistinct] the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people by using its war machinery against them, hence their preoccupation with the removal of the "internationalist" Cubans from Angola because they consider them to be an obstacle to the achievement of their intentions."

ANGOP further referred to the Angolan-Cuban joint statement of 4 February 1982 in which it is clearly stated that the presence of Cuban forces in Angola is the object of calumnious and ill-intentioned propaganda by the imperialists who impudently attempt to link it with the procedure for the independence of Namibia "as a means of preventing the implementation of the resolutions that have already been passed by the United Nations." Referring once more to the 4 February 1982 declaration, ANGOP said that the implementation of the program for the gradual reduction of Cuban troops in the People's Republic of Angola had on several occasions been jeopardized by South Africa's constant and criminal attacks on Angola. It is clear, ANGOP emphasized, that the withdrawal of Cuban forces stationed in Angolan territory will be done only upon the sovereign decision of the People's Republic of Angola "once all possibilities of attacks or armed invasion have ended." This continuous threat, which is at least implicit, writes ANGOP, surely exists through the constant, successive, and bellicose actions of Pretoria, which militarily occupies part of Angolan territory.

"Namibia is one thing, while Angola and the defense of its sovereignty are another. The Cubans will remain in Angola until the South African occupiers withdraw. They should leave the Angolan people to work in peace and not confuse the positions," ANGOP concluded.

ANGOP on Need for Regional Military Councils
AB072135 Dakar PANA in French 1755 GMT 6 Sep 83

[ANGOP editorial: "Who Is the Enemy?"]

[Text] Luanda, 6 Sep (ANGOP/PANA)—The People's Republic of Angola is experiencing one of the most difficult moments of its history; its people have no alternative but to defend, by all available means, their motherland.

Imperialism does not want — this is the truth — to let the scars of centuries of slavery heal. It is trying to destroy the living body of this land and to interfere in our struggle in order to make us an object which can be transformed to suit its needs and its unavowed interests, which are not those of the Angolan people.

Imperialism is not an abstract figure. It has a name, a face, and a place. It resides in Washington, in the United States, and It operates from Pretoria, stretches its tentacles across Namibia, and works against Angola.

But some targets are impossible, even for something with so many means to act, in a bellicose manner in most cases, but also economically. It is not possible to adapt Angola to foreign interests which are not those of its people, who have chosen the system of socialist development for their country.

Angola's enemy is well identified. It is the racists of South Africa, who constantly perpetrate aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. And to strengthen their attack, they train, support, and provide arms for the Angolan renegades. They have then created an artificial situation, claiming that "a domestic problem" exists in Angola.

However, it is obvious to even the most ordinary observer that such operations, like the one carried out against the Luanda refinery, the hydroelectric dams, the economic installations, and the kidnapping of foreigners are no accidents. Judging by the way they are carried out, it is easy to see that they were carefully prepared from an office in the ministries in Pretoria.

The period the country is currently going through is really serious. The terrorist acts from occupied Angolan territory are multiplying. From Cunene, polluted by the racist presence, the enemy shows signs of great despair and proves to be more ferocious than ever. The enemy is attacking and Angola has no other choice but to take up arms and defend itself.

Our country's efforts must be geared toward the struggle against the puppets whom the racists send to us. That is the immediate enemy. We must prevent the enemy from taking the initiative. We must isolate it from the population and crack down on it to destroy it completely.

It is in view of this that the standing commission of the People's Assembly has created regional military councils in the regions most affected by the bandits in order to isolate the puppets and crush them. The regional military councils will coordinate the political, military, economic, and social activities which aim at ensuring the security of Angolan land for the benefit of its people. They also aim at leading one of the longest liberation battles in the world to a successful conclusion and at securing peace and tranquillity required for building a socialist state.

The regional military councils will be able to mobilize all human and material resources required for the security and the defense of the region. When necessary, they will also regulate the movement of persons and goods. Their activities will also cover communications, commerce, industry, agriculture, and the entire economic, social, and cultural life of the area. The aim is to mobilize effectively the entire population for the most necessary task of defense and security and to resist a total undeclared war by imperialism against Angola.

That is the war the Angolan people have to face supporting their armed forces. The people in the regions where the regional military councils will be established must play the decisive role of collecting information on the enemy's activities and even of feeding the fighters.

The people and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), FAPLA and the people, have to merge into one, with one body and one aim: defense. By so doing, we will put an end to the attempts to try to divide the Angolan people, united under the banner of the MPLA-Labor Party on the indivisible land of Angola.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Japan To Buy Oil; New Deposits Found
MB081558 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will sell oil to Japan through the National Fuel Company of Angola [Sonangol]. This was reported by an official source connected with Sonangol. According to the same source, the company signed a contract with the Japanese Mitsubishi group yesterday for the sale of 10,000 barrels a day.

At present Sonangol has markets in Africa, North America, Europe, and Asia, in the Far East to be specific. Comrade Herminio Escorgio, the Sonangol director general, who signed the contract with the Japanese, has been on a working visit to that Asian country for several days.

Meanwhile, a new oil discovery has been made on the northern coast of Angola, ANOP reported, citing sources connected with Sonangol. The new discovery, according to the same sources, is situated south of the mouth of Zaire River. The new deposits are 47 km from the coast, at a depth of 97 meters. Operating in that area with Sonagol are the Italian Agip, French Elf, Portuguese Petrogal, and Yugoslavian (Naftagaz) companies. These companies have thus far invested approximately $100 million during their 15-month operation.

LESOTHO

Consultations With Perez, UNHCR Continue

MB081519 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Lesotho confirmed today that further consultations between the Government of Lesotho and the office of the UN High Commission on Refugees on the one hand and the office of the secretary general of the United Nations on the other were continuing in pursuit of arriving at a dignified manner in which refugees in Lesotho will be resettled by the United Nations. The spokesman added that the Government of Lesotho would continue to uphold all international conventions relating to the treatment and settlement of refugees. The spokesman said the Lesotho Government reiterates its stand that no refugees in Lesotho have any time violated any of the conditions of their stay in Lesotho.

ANC Refugees To Be Moved

MB081853 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 8 Sep 83 p 1

[By Mike Pitso and Norman Chandler]

[Excerpt] The United Nations, with the cooperation of Lesotho, has agreed to move 24 African National Congress refugees to other countries, it was disclosed last night.

The bombshell announcement came from Mr E. R. Sekhonyana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said the decision had been reached after "amicable" negotiations between Lesotho and the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees after Lesotho had asked the UN to intervene.

It was being done as a way "of removing obstacles that seem to obstruct normalising of relations with South Africa."

Mr Sekhonyana, however, repeated Lesotho's stance on refugees: that his country would always be ready to play her part "in her faithful adherence to the obligations under the conventions on refugees."

Last night the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, told the *Rand Daily Mail* the decision to move the refugees had been taken "by the United Nations in consideration of Lesotho's security position."

He added: "We are saying that the move must be made as humanely as possible."

According to reliable sources in Maseru, several political refugees are expected to leave Lesotho before the end of this week for an undisclosed destination.

Sources intimated they may go to Mozambique and Zimbabwe, but no confirmation of this could be obtained last night.

The decision comes after top-level talks between the UN High Commission of Refugees and Mr A. Farah, representing the Secretary General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Lesotho.

It is understood the reufgees who are to leave are among those who have been included in a list submitted by South Africa to Lesotho. South Africa has claimed the unwanted refugees pose a security threat.

Lesotho has already said that some of the refugees named have already left the country or have never been there, and that the remainder were "peaceful."

'Several Hundred' Refugees May Be Forced To Leave

MB081844 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Several hundred South African refugees in Lesotho may be forced to leave after heavy pressure from the South African Government. Lesotho Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana has said Pretoria has demanded the expulsion of all politically affiliated refugees. Sekhonyana said it is inconceivable that all 502 refugees in Lesotho could be considered a threat to South Africa. He said Lesotho had been given no choice in the matter because South Africa has imposed severe border restrictions and allowed cross-border raids by the Lesotho Liberation Army.

Government Denial

LD090922 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Government of Lesotho has denied reports that African National Congress fugitives are to be removed from Lesotho. The Lesotho foreign affairs minister, Mr Avaristus Sekhonyana, says the reports are not true. He says that certain members of what he has described as the refugee community have decided to withdraw voluntarily from Lesotho.

Cache of Soviet-, S. African-Made Arms Found

MB081826 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A large cache of South African- and Russian-made arms and ammunition was discovered by villagers at Phatlalla, a village near the South African border in the Mohaleshoek district yesterday. Hundreds of South African-made bullets, a few rucksacks, and new blankets were part of the find, as well as Russian-made AK-47's, mortars, and other heavy military equipment which had been hidden in the village by terrorists who had crossed from South Africa.

This is yet another incident in which a terrorist plan was foiled by the initiative of villagers acting together with their chiefs. Several incidents in the past few weeks have resulted in the capture of ammunition and the death of terrorists, all as a result of the initiative taken by villagers.

Commenting on this initiative, a government spokesman said this morning that it was now clear that Basotho in the villages had decided to deal with terrorist threat themselves. This direct action by the villages will ensure the security and will assist the police and the paramilitary force not only to reach problem areas in time, but also to contain the terrorist threat.

MADAGASCAR

Arema Wins Majority of Seats in Assembly Election

AB081740 Paris AFP in French 1427 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Antananarivo, 8 Sep (AFP) — Winning 117 out of 137 seats to be filled, the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution [Arema] of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka has emerged the clear winner from the parliamentary elections of 28 August, according to the complete but unofficial results released by the Interior Ministry. The 117 Arema seats in the People's National Assembly correspond to more than 2,253,000 votes, that is 64.8 percent of the votes cast. This party will have six additional members of parliament at the new assembly.

Far behind the Arema followed respectively, the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence of Minister Richard Andriamanjato with nine elected members to parliament (6.5 percent) and more than 305,000 votes (8.7 percent); the Popular Impulse for National Unity of Dr Razanabahuni Marojana with six elected members and more than 369,000 votes (10.6 percent); the Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime of Manandafi Rakotonirina with three elected members and 385,000 votes (11.1 percent); and the National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar of Monja Jaona, with two members elected and more than 128,000 votes (3.7 percent). The abstention rate reported has increased to 26.12 percent.

MALAWI

Frelimo Represented at Blantrye Party Convention

MB051833 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] A Frelimo Party delegation led by Mozambique Ambassador Daniel Mbanze is in Blantrye, where it is taking part in the Malawi Congress Party convention, which began yesterday. It is worth noting that other party delegations are also present at the convention, namely the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the United National Independence Party of Zambia, the African National Union of Zimbabwe, the Democratic Party of Botswana, and the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire.

MAURITIUS

Port Louis Reports Further on Assembly Opening

MB071501 Port Louis Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] In Mauritius the first session of the fifth Legislative Assembly was opened yesterday. On that occasion the governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, read the speech from the throne, outlining the government proposals as concerns its general policy.

At the international level the government intends to pursue a nonalignment policy and will support liberation movements such as the ANC and SWAPO in Africa, and the PLO. Particular attention will be given to recover the Chagos archipelago and Tromelin island. The Constitution will be amended with the view to making Mauritius a republic within the Commonwealth.

The Public Order Act will be amended, and the Industrial Relations Act repealed. The budget will soon be tabled. As concerns development plans government's top priority will be the creation of jobs. It will help unemployed Mauritians find jobs overseas. A national solidarity fund will be created to provide financial help to unemployed [word indistinct] old age. An income tax tribunal will be set up to hear and determine taxpayers' objections. An export credit insurance and guarantee corporation will be established, together with the productivity council, which will help to improve productivity so that export enterprises become more competitive.

Government will also initiate action for the eventual nationalization of five sugar factories. No industry in the export processing zone and no undertaking in tourism, banking, and insurance sectors will be nationalized. A sugar authority will be created. Government will take measures to intensify tourism promotion activities and will make necessary reforms in our educational system. The National University Act of 1982 will be repealed, and a university of Mauritian culture and research will be set up. The government will see to it that social and economic discrimination against women is eliminated. The development of truly cultural nationalism will be a government priority. The development of [word indistinct], too, will receive the attention it deserves.

These were some of the measures and proposals contained in the speech from the throne as read by the governor general at the opening of the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Offers Hostages for Pilot of ROK Jet Downing

AB090908 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Lisbon, Sep 9 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed rebel National Resistance Movement (MNR) today offered to release 24 Soviet hostages in exchange for the pilot of the Soviet jet that downed a South Korean airliner last week. The MNR representative in Lisbon said that the offer was made "in good faith." Spokesman Evo Fernandes said that MNR leader Alfonso Dlakama had been "deeply shocked by the affair."

The 24 hostages held by the movement would be set free immediately if the Soviet pilot was handed over to the South Korean authorities. The MNR took 24 Soviet nationals prisoner on August 21 during an attack on the Morrua gem mines in the northern province of Zambezia. Two other Soviets and two Mozambicans were killed during the attack on the mines.

National Resistance Communiques Report Operations

'Black September' Offensive

MB081747 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

["Communique issued by the chief of General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance" — place and date not given]

[Text] Black September offensive: After the great success achieved with the Red August campaign our fighters have already begun a new offensive at the national level. It is called Black September. Most of Frelimo's positions are located within the so-called communal villages. Such a criminal maneuver is designed to force the people to form a human shield for the filthy Machel troops. This means that the people are being used in the communal villages not only as forced labor but also as a shield behind which hide the coward Frelimo troops.

By launching this new and great military offensive, during which we will hit and severely punish the Frelimo units, we call upon the people who are still interned in communal villages to abandon them as soon as possible. We repeat: All those who are interned in communal villages must abandon them immediately. We do not want in any way to harm our own people who are bieng used and subjugated by Frelimo troops. The people must, therefore, abandon the communal villages, which are concentration and slavery camps.

September is going to be a dark month for Frelimo troops. Our people must move from the combat zones to avoid being hit during the clashes that will come. We wish to bring peace to our people. Frelimo soldiers can only expect death. For them, September will be, in fact, a month of fear.

War and death to the enemies of the people. Long live the Black September offensive. The struggle continues.

'Red August' Campaign

MB071544 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

["Results of the Red August campaign from the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance" — date and place not given]

[Text] During the Red August campaign our forces carried out 381 operations. During these actions our forces destroyed 8 railway coaches, 54 trucks, 2 bridges, killed 273 People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] soldiers, and captured 39 FPLM members and 407 small arms. Our forces also captured 22 mortars, including 3 82-mm and 19 60-mm mortars as well as 13 other types of weapons.

July-August Action

MB081701 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

["War Communique" from the General Staff Headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance — date and place not given]

[Text] Paragraph A: The disintegration of and crimes by the Machel army: In Manica Province, the criminal and desperate Machel troops are planting mines along all paths used by civilians in the areas of Vila Manica, Vanduzi, Bandula, and Sussundenga. In view of the support which the people render to the fighters of the Mozambique National Resistance, we would like to caution the residents of these areas to exercise maximum caution to avoid these explosive devices planted by the Frelimo soldiers.

In Sofala Province, in Mariri area to be precise, the people are refusing to go to the village communes. In their bid to escape forcible abductions, they are now seeking refuge in our liberated areas. Poverty, confusion, and murder already follow the Machel army. It is not empty talk when we say that Machel henchmen are now even killing each other. In Chemba, for example, a paymaster was killed by a soldier on 24 August 1983, and another official at the scene snatched the money from the hands of the dead paymaster.

Paragraph B: Operational activity: In Niassa Province on 23 August, our fighters sabotaged the Niassa railway line between the regions of Cuamba and Mandimba. Also on 23 August, we ambushed a military vehicle in the Mandimba area, and a number of foreign aid workers from the communist bloc were killed in this action. A large quantity of war materiel was captured, and the vehicle was completely destroyed. We hope to give further details about this action. In Nampula Province on 1 August, Machel troops tried to attack one of our units in the (?Ualala) area to the south of the Nampula-Niassa railway line. However, the enemy were repulsed in the ensuing battle, and one Frelimo soldier was killed.

On 15 August, Machel soldiers tried to use a road controlled by our forces in the (Mucavele) area. While on Alto Ligonha road along the Nampula-Niassa railway line, one of the military vehicles coming from Ribaue detonated a supercharged antivehicle mine. All Frelimo criminals traveling in it were killed. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

In Ribaue district on 16 August, our forces destroyed a wooden bridge on the trail linking Namigonha and (Naparara), in the Tarua area, Iapala locality. At about 1900 hours on 17 August, our guerrilla fighters sabotaged the (Sultana) River bridge and the Namigonha (Naparara) road, which is still closed.

On 21 August, the Machel troop position at Namigonha, Tarua area, along Nampula-Niassa railway line, was once again under heavy fire by our heavy artillery and 82-mm mortars. A number of enemy installations were destroyed. On 23 August, our heroic forces attacked the Machel troop position at (Naparara) area in Tarua to the south of Nampula-Niassa railway line. Following

this action, all the people who had been interned by the criminal Machel troops at the (Waparara) village commune were set free.

In Zambezia Province on 28 July, our heroic forces staged an ambush at national road No.1 between Mocuba and Nampula Monte (Chibaco) area. A column of soldiers traveling in 16 vehicles from Nampula to Quelimnae was attacked, and 6 enemy vehicles were destroyed. Many Machel soldiers were killed during this action. The remaining Machel soldiers decided to retreat. We captured two AK-47 weapons, one MGG weapon, five RPG-7's, and 10 handgrenades, among other war materiel.

As for the attack on the Morrua mining complex, it started at 0500 on 21 August, and the fight went on for about 4 hours. Following the clash, 26 Frelimo soldiers, as well as three Russians, were killed. We also captured 2 82-mm mortars, 2 Star pistols, 28 AK-47 automatic weapons, and 24 Russians.

In Tete Province on 30 July, our glorious fighters mounted an ambush at national road No.1 between Moatize and Zobue at Muanambale area. A Soviet-made BTR armored car was attacked and completely destroyed. It was traveling from Moatize to Zobue. All Machel troops in the vehicle were killed.

At 0900 hours on 1 August, our herioc forces attacked the murderous Machel troops in the (Inhamachata) area, between (Machambo) and (Monte Chire), where another seven Frelimo soldiers were killed. Fifteeen fled in disarray. We captured 1 SKS weapon, 8 AK-47's, and 26 RPG-7 rockets. On 9 August 1983, a veteran of the first war of national liberation, (Fernando Lavungame), age 37, dissatisfied with the situation and indiscipline within the Machel army, handed himself over to our forces at (Chubae), where he was warmly received. He is now in our liberated area. (Fernando Lavungame) was particularly saddened by the manner in which the people of his home district, Vila Fontes, were being interned in village communes.

In Manica Province on 6 August, the enemy position at Dombe was once agin hit by our forces' mortars and heavy artillery, destroying several installations and inflicting a number of losses among the Machel regime forces. On 13 August our forces bombed the enemy position at [name indistinct]. Our shells hit the enemy hideout, destroying a number of military installations.

In Sofala Province over the past few days an enemy column has unsuccessfully attempted to infiltrate an area in the Tambara district, which has been under the control of our forces since 1982. The enemy forces were defeated, suffering 21 dead, and 4 military vehicles were completely destroyed. On 8 August our forces' heavy artillery fired at Frelimo's Vila Machado position, causing heavy casualties among the enemy troops. A number of enemy installations were destroyed. On 9 August, our forces ambushed yet another train near Vila Fontes, Caia. Enemy forces escorting the train were put to flight after suffering two dead and one wounded.

On 20 August a Frelimo military vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Vila Machado and (Macolocoche), (Macolocoche) area. The vehicle was completely destroyed, and the enemy suffered five dead and two wounded. On 23 August the enemy position of Lanaminga was attacked by our forces' heavy artillery. Two vehicles and a number of enemy installations were destroyed, and five Frelimo soldiers were killed. On the same day our agents infiltrated Inhaminga and disarmed a commander of the Zimbabwean mercenary troops, taking his pistol. Also on the same day our forces ambushed a Frelimo column traveling from Beira to Chemba, Semacueza area. A total of nine Frelimo soldiers were killed, and 15 were wounded.

On 24 August our forces' artillery fire hit the enemy position at Vila Machado. The enemy suffered four casualties, and a number of installations were destroyed. On 17 August our forces ambushed a military column traveling between Inhaminga and Inhamitanda, (Messondo) region. Two vehicles were destroyed, and seven Frelimo soldiers were killed. Our forces captured 37 60-mm mortar shells, 2 cases of AK-47 ammunition, 30 antipersonnel landmines, 11 AK-47's, and 1 Mauser. On 20 August a Frelimo vehicle detonated a landmine on the national road between Chimoio and Tete, (Dizoa) region. The vehicle was completely destroyed, and many Frelimo criminals were killed. An assortment of equipment, including a Star pistol, 10 60-mm mortar shells, and 9 AK-47's, was captured.

In Inhambane Province on 1 August, our forces attacked the enemy position at Rapatane, near Mobote. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in dead and wounded. Our forces captured 14 RPG-7 shells and 10 82-mm mortar shells. On the same day our forces launched yet another attack against Papatane. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. On 1 August our forces ambushed a military column traveling from Maputo to Inhambane on national road No. 1, Zavala region. The enemy suffered three casualties, and the column broke off and fled helter skelter.

On 3 August our forces' artillery fire hit the enemy position at Mabote. Our mortar shells hit the enemy installations, destroying a number of them. On 7 August our forces attacked Frelimo troops in the (Chambamba) region, on the [words indistinct]. The enemy fled in disarray abandoning two dead and an assortment of war materiel. On 9 August our forces attacked the enemy positions at Maphinhane and (Muadifa). Our forces severely punished the enemy, who suffered heavy casualties in dead and wounded at both positions.

In Gaza Province on 25 July, a Soviet-made T-54 tank manned by Cuban mercenaries was completely destroyed when it hit a landmine set by our forces. The action occurred on the road between (Tanganine) and Maqueze. The entire crew was killed. On 2 August our forces successfully hit the enemy position of (Chicane) with artillery fire, causing a large nember of dead and wounded. On 3 August our forces successfully attacked the enemy position at (Mapiliza). The enemy suffered heavy losses, and a number of installations were destroyed. On 4 August our forces clashed with the enemy at (Mabalane), and the enemy fled in disarray. A total of five Frelimo soldiers was killed, and large quantities of equipment were captured.

On 5 August our forces repelled a [word indistinct]. The survivors fled in disarray. A total of eight Frelimo soldiers was killed in this action, which took place at (Bina) on the road between Bala Bala and [words indistinct]. On 7 August our forces attacked the enemy position at (Tanganine). The enemy suffered five dead, and a number of installations was destroyed. On 12 August a

Frelimo vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Nalazi and Dindiza. The vehicle was completely destroyed, and the enemy suffered six dead. Our forces captured six AK-47's, one G-3, and an assortment of materiel. On the same day our forces ambushed and burned a train traveling from Maputo to Zimbabwe, [word indistinct] region.

On 16 August our fighters laid landmines on the road between Vila Gomes da Costa and Chibuto, (Sesecuane) region. A military vehicle detonated the landmine on the same day, killing eight Frelimo soldiers. The vehicle was completely destroyed. On 21 August our forces clashed with Frelimo troops in the (Uapanhara) region, inflicting heavy casualties among the enemy troops. On 23 August our forces ambushed a train on the railway line between Maputo and Zimbabwe, in a region between Canicado and Malvernia. The train was completely destroyed. At 1500 on 24 August, Frelimo troops tried to attack our base in the [name indistinct], Canicado region. Following a clash between our forces and the enemy, a total of 15 Frelimo soldiers were killed. The remaining fled in disarray. Our forces captured 2 pistols, 2 AK-47's, 5 SKS's, 3 RPG-7's, and 20 shells, 1 mortar, 25 82-mm mortar shells, and ammunition for MGG's.

In Maputo Province on 2 August, our fighters ambushed a truck carrying a number of Frelimo soldiers on the road between Mapulanguene and Magude. The enemy fled, and one armed soldier surrendered to our forces soon after the attack. On 3 August our forces clashed with the enemy in Mahel. The enemy fled, abandoning one wounded comrade, with an RPG-7. On 15 August our forces attacked the enemy near (Chigundila). The enemy fled in disarray.

On 12 August, using heavy artillery and mortars, we once again attacked the Machel troops in Panjane, where many Frelimo soldiers were killed by our fighters. On 16 August, we attacked an enemy position near Mapulanguene, to the north of the (Munhete) river bank. The enemy retreated without returning fire. Another eight murderers belonging to the Machel forces were killed during the action.

Cuban Delegation Visits Sugar Estates in Sofala

MB081916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A Cuban delegation connected with the sugar industry worked at the Marromeu Sugar Estates in Sofala Province recently within the framework of the existing agreements between Mozambique and Cuba in the field of the sugar industry. The Cuban delegation, which was accompanied by Carmen Ramos, director of the National Sugar Institute, made an assessment of the problems affecting Mozambique's sugar sector and analyzed the work being done by the Cuban internationalists who work at the Marromeu Sugar Estates in production and in the training of Mozambique cadres for the sector. The delegation also studied the feasibility for increased cooperation in this sector.

NAMIBIA

HERALD Details Nujoma Letter on Cease-Fire

MB081108 Harare The Herald in English 30 Aug 83 p 1

[By *Herald* reporter]

[Text] SWAPO is ready to agree to a cease-fire and cooperate with the United Nations secretary general in bringing about a speedy implementation of the UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia "without modification." This was spelt out in a letter submitted to the UN secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, last week during his visit to Namibia and Angola by the SWAPO president, Cde Sam Nujoma.

In his letter, made available to *The Herald* yesterday, Cde Nujoma said he wanted to restate his organisation's position on its willingness to assist in bringing about the early independence of Namibia. But he stressed that this could only be within the framework of UN Resolution 435 "without modification, amendment or extraneous and irrelevant issues of linkage and reciprocity being insisted upon." Dr Perez de Cuellar visited South Africa, Namibia and Angola to seek assurances from Pretoria on granting independence to the former German territory.

Cde Nujoma said the special efforts to pursue the Namibian question should not be compromised or lost as long as that country was not totally free or under the full control of the Namibians themselves. "Our great desire to cooperate with the United Nations and the international community to resolve the Namibian question is expressed in our participation in the negotiations for a settlement. But while we are participating in this noble exercise the South African regime, through the administrator-general, has further entrenched itself and through legislation banned all political activity of SWAPO." He appealed to the UN secretary general for the:

— Immediate lifting of restrictions that make SWAPO political activities in public impossible;

— Removal of restrictions inhibiting movement, area of stay and work of SWAPO cadres;

— Granting of prisoner-of-war status for SWAPO members taken captive while fighting to liberate their country;

— Immediate and unconditional release of SWAPO members serving long terms on Robben Island Prison; and

— Release of SWAPO cadres taken hostage during the Cassinga raid in Angola.

Meanwhile, ZIANA reports that Dr Perez de Cuellar, shocked by the ravages of drought in Namibia, yesterday in Geneva discussed with Red Cross officials the possibility of sending aid, UN sources said. They said he and senior aides who accompanied him on his southern African tour last week met Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke, director of operations of the International Committee of

the Red Cross. The relief agency, which has a representative in Namibia, was said to be eager to help.

Asked by a reporter if aid for Namibia would not be, in effect, aid for South Africa, a UN official said Dr Perez de Cuellar encountered no such objection when he discussed the problem in Luanda with Cde Nujoma. The official said Cde Nujoma was aware of the Namibians sufferings due to the persistent drought and seemed to favour assistance, regardless of the current status of the territory.

The secretary general on Sunday night completed his report to the Security Council on his five-day mission to South Africa, Namibia and Angola. It contained information about the social and economic effects of the drought, officials said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Spokesman Denies Zimbabwe Report on Depot Attack

MB090634 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has commented in Pretoria on reports from Harare that a group of Zimbabwean dissidents launched an attempt from South African territory to blow up a petrol depot at Beitbridge. A department spokesman said that South Africa has nothing to do with the training of ZIPRA and ZAPU militias and that the department has no knowledge of the alleged attempt. The Zimbabwean minister of state security, Mr Munangagwa, said on Wednesday that the group had been captured. He alleged that it had been sent from South Africa.

Botha Regrets Lesotho-UN Resettlement of Refugees

MB081050 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, has said in the House of Assembly that the South African Government has on various occasions made requests to Lesotho concerning South African exiles in that country. In a reply to a question by Mr Colin Eglin of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Botha said he could not give further details as this might impede possible positive results.

It is reported from Maseru that the Lesotho minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sekhonyana, has sent a letter to the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, expressing appreciation at the initiatives he has taken in consultation with the high commissioner for refugees. He said it was with regret that Lesotho and the Office of the High Commission had agreed to start the procedures toward the resettlement of some refugees to Third World countries. This was done as a way of removing obstacles that seemed to obstruct normalization of relations with South Africa.

SWAZILAND

Mbabane Reports on Queen Regent Installation

MB052053 Mbabane Domestic Service in siSwati 1745 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] My fellow countrymen, today history has been made in the country. Today, the Supreme Ruling Council, led by the authorized person, Prince Sozisa, visited the nation's mother, the queen regent, at Ephondo. After the greetings Prince Bhekimpi, the prime minister of Swaziland, then bade her farewell on behalf of the delegation:

[Begin recording] [Bhekimpi] Your Majesty, Your Highness, your Supreme Ruling Council is pleased to be in your presence on this day. We thank the ancestors and God for allowing us to have the opportunity to be in your presence and to present to you what appears to be concerning the Swazi nation today. We praise that which allows us to be in your presence, Your Majesty, and we hope that tonight we will enjoy a peaceful sleep. [end recording]

My fellow countrymen, after the prime minister finished his remarks, the nation's queen mother, the regent, responded in short:

[Begin recording] [Queen Mother] I thank you, my fellow countrymen, for paying me this visit. I, too, wish you a happy life, my fellow countrymen. [end recording]

My fellow countrymen, I must report that the council dispersed and departed then and there. Thereafter our prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, addressed the nation at Ephondo today, where history was made. Here are the prime minister's words:

[Begin recording] [Bhekimpi] My fellow countrymen as you saw us here today at Ephondo, this was the first day that this whole council was gathered to meet her majesty. This council came to report to the regent everything that has happened here in the country, and it has reported, my countrymen, everything that has been happening since the confusion, murmurings, this and the other began. The regent has now heard, my countrymen.

Today our new queen mother has been installed, and she is now firmly in her rightful position doing her rightful duties in her full authority. There is nowhere else where we, the Swazi nation, will look but look here at Ephondo. From this day on, Swazis must know that it is here where the regent is. The regent had heard that what is happening in Swaziland is not clear, but today we have informed the world that it is here that the regent is installed, the new queen mother, Ntombi, mother of Makhosetive.

Today, my fellow countrymen, everything has been completed, and Swazis will now know where to look, and they will know that our new queen mother is here, my countrymen. We will now stop wondering aimlessly about where we are going, saying that we do not hear, we are this, and the other.

I hope that all Swazis have heard today. I just feel I must enlighten the nation to the fact that today we have performed its

duty according to Swazi tradition and custom. This queen mother, my countrymen, is now wearing the skin of the python to show respect by avoiding the public during the mourning period, according to Wwazi custom. You will see this in photographs of the queen mother. With Mgwami [queen regent at the death of King Mahlokohla, who was succeded by Sobhuza II] it was the same. She also wore the python skin after the death of King Mahlokohla.

My fellow countrymen, I have decided, in short, to tell you today that it is here where we stand. No person will speak his will, and there will also not be anyone who asks questions on the streets. If there is something somebody wants to ask, he will ask at the Kraal, ask the princes in high authority, and the Supreme Council. There will cease to be any wondering, not knowing where to go. Today it has been made clear that the queen mother has completely assumed her duties and that it is to her that all the nation's problems will be reported and to no one else. In short, this is all that we are reporting to you, my fellow countrymen. We will continue to inform you about anything else. Should there be those who have not heard, they only need to ask.

We hope, my countrymen, that the laws will be followed, and, as we have already said, that all those who are Swazis will know that the laws must be preserved and obeyed as custom demands, with no one breaking the law. Everyone within Swaziland must obey the laws of the Swazi nation and realize that the queen mother and the monarchy must be obeyed and respected.

We hope that God and our Swazi ancestors will bless us, my countrymen, so that there will be peace, because peace is the herb loved by God, not only by us on earth. Even God says let there be peace on earth. Even I, my fellow countrymen, as a lesser leader in Swaziland, say let there be peace within the Swazi nation. Even the queen mother says so, my fellow countrymen. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE

Munangagwa Says RSA-Trained Dissidents Captured

AB081220 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Harare, Sep 8 (AFP) — Zimbabwe forces captured a group of anti-government dissidents trained in South Africa as they tried two days ago to blow up a petrol storage depot in Beitbridge, the border post to South Africa, Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa has announced. Mr Munangagwa, speaking to the Harare Executives Association Wednesday, did not give further details of the foiled plot, but said that a statement would be issued soon.

In a wide-ranging talk about Zimbabwe's security problems, Mr Munangagwa accused South Africa of being behind the continuing dissident problem in Matabeleland, with the aim of destabilizing the Zimbabwe Government. Earlier this year many of the dissidents went to Botswana to avoid Zimbabwe troops, Mr Munangagwa said, but because of new cooperation between Zimbabwe and Botswana, the dissidents now went to South Africa and its Bophuthatswana tribal homeland for military training.

Dissidents now in South Africa filtered back into Zimbabwe on sabotage missions, with aid from former Rhodesian soldiers and white former members of this country's central intelligence organization who had started working for South Africa, he said. Mr Munangagwa again said his men had caught several people believed to have been involved in the kidnapping 14 months ago of six foreign tourists. But he added that there was no conclusive proof that the six were dead or alive.

Two in Thornhill Airbase Case To Be Released

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[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, says the detention orders in respect of two Air Force officers, Hugh Slatter and Philip Pile, can be revoked today on condition the two men agree to leave the country immediately. This decision by the government to release the two men was taken the day following their redetention. However, delays in implementing the decision were caused by the officers and their lawyers. Steps are being taken to declare both officers undesirable inhabitants of Zimbabwe in terms of the Emergency Powers of the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

Prime Minister Mugabe Visits Ireland

For Harare and London PRESS ASSOCIATION reportage on Prime Minister Mugabe's official visit to Ireland, including his talks with Premier Fitzgerald, see the United Kingdom section of the 9 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.